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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Mephistophiles in England; or, the Confessions of a Prime Minister. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1835. Longman and Co.

It is a personage entitled to popularity, this novel will be popular, for it is the most personal we have seen for years; and not only bites at public characters with unrestrained license, but freely worries a number of smaller deer, whose stations hardly entitled them to the distinction of being "shewn up." The ability displayed by the writer is also likely to back its passport into general circulation; for, in our day it seems as if every body, in turn, liked to read or hear all the scandal that could be alleged against every other body; and as the appetite is largely provided for by a multitude of vile caterers, it so happens that, as the wheel goes round, each has a lick; so that there is, on the whole, a pretty fair and impartial equalisation of abuse and slander. What the author says of our newspaper press is neither unapt in application to this matter nor to himself. On the morning after his arrival in London with Mephistophiles, he says:—

"Our conversation was limited and unimportant; and, after satisfying our appetites, we both had recourse to the morning papers. I looked at the fashionable intelligence in that oracle of the *beau monde*, the *Morning Post*, and there had the felicity of observing our arrivals noticed at full length. Mephistophiles amused himself over the *Herald*. 'It is extraordinary,' said I, as the breakfast things were clearing away, 'what an influence the public press has in this country.' 'Not at all strange,' replied my companion; 'some countries are priest-ridden—some ridden by soldiers—and England delights to be newspaper-ridden. Every man who can read reads a newspaper; those who are not so well educated have it read to them; and, as few people will take the trouble to think for themselves, the public press exercises a political power, which you think extraordinary, but which I consider very natural. In London there are fifty-five journals, of which thirteen appear daily, and forty-two once or more frequently during the week: in the provinces, one hundred and ninety-three are published; Scotland boasts of forty-six, and Ireland, of seventy-five—making a total of three hundred and sixty-nine, averaging a circulation of a thousand each. Supposing that the contents of each paper are made known to ten persons,—which is a small average, for in the numerous coffee-houses and taverns the readers are almost innumerable; then the newspaper-vendors lend them out at so much an hour to several individuals; and almost every paper goes from hand to hand amongst private purchasers till it is worn out,—this makes a total of about three millions six hundred and ninety thousand. But this is not all: the magazines and reviews are also political journals, and their sale is from five hundred to twelve thousand: they have full as numerous a circle of readers as their daily or weekly contemporaries. The pamphlets must

next be considered, as well as the cheap journals, published for the political instruction of the poor. There are at least five millions influenced by the public press. It is a mighty engine, but often wielded with little judgment. Were it properly directed, nothing could stand against it. Luckily, however, for the government, a great portion of the press is always under its controul, and the rest of the political papers, generally squabbling among themselves, are not thought so dangerous as they might be made. Frequently the ministers are sadly puzzled what to do. The utmost license is allowed; and, in the possession of that privilege, the opposition journals abuse the government and their measures in terms which would create a rebellion in any other country. Every public character distinguished by a different line of politics from that advocated by a portion of the newspapers is sure to be libelled. The whole public life of a minister is exposed, commented on, and abused: his private life seldom escapes similar usage; his person is ridiculed, himself denounced, and his family and friends held up to public scorn and ridicule. If the individual or the government proceed by a prosecution against the libellers, the outcry which ensues is tremendous. Every paper throughout the kingdom joins in vehemently declaring that that hallowed bulwark of English freedom, the liberty of the press, is in danger. The jury, well aware that, if through their means, a heavy punishment should be inflicted on the offenders, they would become the objects of general opprobrium, are as lenient as possible, and in nine cases out of ten return verdicts in favour of the defendants. The consequence is, that, when he is proceeded against by criminal information, the libeller escapes, the press increases in influence, and the jury are landed to the skies as honest, fearless, and impartial Englishmen: the result encouraging other juries on future occasions to follow their example. 'I cannot agree to the truth of your representation,' said I, laying down the newspaper, and examining my meerschaum—a pipe having, by habit, become almost requisite to my existence. 'You have taken a prejudiced view of the subject. The public press in England has a highly moral as well as a powerful political influence.' 'Vastly moral!' said my companion, with one of his peculiar smiles. 'Read its descriptions of criminal offences—its accounts of trials for rape, crim. con., or seduction—how minute, how glowing, how exciting. Where is the young mind, ay, or the old one, that does not feel a sensible gratification at their perusal. Of course that gratification has its source in the love of virtue! Then observe the contents of some of the papers published for the exclusive edification of Sunday readers—to be perused before church, or after. How beneficial to the religiously inclined are their graphic disclosures of vice in high life, or crime in low! How much a young girl's morality is strengthened by perusing a highly-coloured history of Lady Somebody's intrigue with her footman! How greatly improved a virtuous

youth must be by continually reading some charming account of the successful gallantries of a fashionable *roué*! The lower orders must wonderfully increase in respect and admiration of their superiors, seeing in how moral and useful a manner the latter conduct themselves! And the upper classes will, of course, become more virtuous, seeing what good examples are continually set before them!' 'But there are only one or two journals of that nature published; and I cannot help thinking that they do good,' I said, applying myself to the tabac. 'They benefit their proprietors,' he replied; 'for these moral papers have a more extensive circulation than others of a less assuming character. But do not suppose that I think lightly of the utility of these publications: to me they must ever appear useful, valuable, and agreeable. I always mean to encourage them.'"

In order to be understood in the drift of our quotations, we should state of what the framework of the novel consists. The hero, a young Englishman of family and fortune, concludes his studies at Gottingen, where he paints the manners of the German students.* Among others, he forms an intimacy with a striking fatalist, who unsettles his principles, and finally turning out to be Mephistophiles, carries him to the devils of the Brocken mountain, where he leagues himself with the foul fiend on condition of having all his wishes gratified. The grave-digger's scene in Hamlet is here

* Here is one of their songs at a symposium, as a specimen of the poetry with which the volumes are interspersed:—

"Why art thou so melancholy?
Dost thou love?—'Tis idle folly!—
Wouldst thou have thy Scharier?—
Kiss her!
If with proud repulsive glances
She doth meet thy warm advances:
When thou dost again caress her,
Press her!
Should her scornful frown grow blacker
While thou fondly dost attack her—
Nothing will the girl enamour,—
Damn her!"

As another example we select a song in England, satirising the medical profession, pointed by a well-known joke, and chanted by Mephistophiles.

"The devil he sat on his garden gate,
A picking his teeth with the point of his tail;
And because he'd been doing so much work of late,
He grew sick, and his appetite often would fail;
When a toad, who came by in a carriage and six,
Walk'd up to the idler so grave and so ghastly,
Felt his pulse, viewed his tongue, and did other wise tricks

That are practised on earth by Sir Charles and Sir Astley!

"Oh, Oh!" says the doctor, "your majesty's ill!
You must take night and morning a draught and a pill;
But the devil the toad 'neath his hoof quickly jam'd,
And said, 'I take your stuff! if I do I'll be damn'd!
Then his lordship grew worse—in vain had he tried
A draught of the Styx and a bath in the Lethe;
Till, worn by his torments, one morning he cried,
'Must I die like a dog?—No: go fetch Abernethy.'

The doctor he came, looking surly and sage,
One hand in his pocket, one stuck in his waist,
Said he, "Read my book;" and he mentioned the page:
'Take blue pill every night. Where's my fee? I'm in haste.'
Then said Lucifer fiercely, "This can't be endured!
You cure my disease without wishing to learn it?—
I've got indignation!"—"Well, that's to be cured,"
Replied John—"Live on sixpence a-week, friend, and earn it."

paraphrased at considerable length; and our metaphysical dabbler destroys a fair German girl and her father in the gratification of his lawless passions. In prison, for the murder, Mephistophiles appears and liberates him, and they set out for England; where the remaining adventures of the modern Faust, with his friend in the shape of a German prince, are continued. His powers and purposes are thus described by himself:—

“ ‘I am called Mephistophiles! and if thou hast the courage to look on and fear nothing, I will shew thee the secret machinery of the world, of which thou formest a part. Thou shalt see its hollowness. I will instruct thee in the mysteries of nature. Thou shalt behold her nakedness. I will be thy slave, thy servant, thy protector, thy instructor, thy friend. Thou shalt want for nothing—enjoy all thy wishes—gratify thy utmost ambition. Pleasure, beauty, wealth, fame, and power, shall become thine own. But if thou art desirous of throwing off the shackles of thy human existence, which prevent thee from becoming all thou desirest, I must introduce thee to some acquaintances of mine, who will divest thee of such earthly prejudices as still cling about thy simple nature.’ ”

As we prefer general to individual satire, we shall, in London, where the devil and his pupil run over all places, and discuss all subjects, endeavour to select such as will exhibit the performance by its own light. Among public places Herbert and his diabolical associate visit the opera, on which—

“ ‘It is amusing to me,’ said the fictitious German prince, ‘to observe the taste of the English for music, as exemplified at the present moment. Here is a soprano singing miserably out of tune; yet she is applauded to the skies; and the more the tenor indulges in intricate and unmeaning cadences, the louder is the admiration exhibited by his audience. The manner, too, in which they get up this music, would disgrace the smallest theatre in Germany. With a company most extravagantly paid, they seldom attempt any thing but some half a dozen of the most hackneyed operas of Rossini, and of one or two of his least talented imitators; and, frequently as they perform these, they are seldom perfect. The orchestra, which boasts of so many great names, native and foreign, do not appear to understand the value of expression. What they are used to they play with a mechanical correctness; but when they attempt one of Mozart’s overtures, it is sure to be played in the wrong time, without precision, energy, feeling, or that due respect to light and shade which constitutes one of the greatest charms in instrumental performance. As for the chorus, they are completely inefficient. But how can they be otherwise, when, by the parsimony of the manager, such persons are engaged, who know little, if any thing, of music, at a miserable allowance, which is seldom, if ever, paid? * * * The truth is, that all the channels of communication with the public are in the hands of persons calling themselves composers, who have long possessed a monopoly of their art, with very slight talent for any such office. These are very unwilling to make way for cleverer men; and as their superiors are to a great degree unknown, without any interest to back their qualifications, the public are doomed to listen to trash of the vilest kind.’ ”

The spectators are next passed in review, and many well-known fashionables are treated with small ceremony, though others are commended. Under fictitious names and titles, the reader will recognise Lord Grey, Lord Segrave, Lady

Harrington, Lady Jersey; and, afterwards, Mrs. Norton, Sir G. Warrender, Lady Charlotte Bury, Lord Brougham, Mr. Rogers, Lord Mulgrave, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Lister, Duchess of St. Alban’s, Duke of Gloucester, Sir R. Wilson, &c. &c.

Of the theatres little is said, but it is pointed:—

‘The pieces for representation at this national theatre were the translation of a French farce played by English actors, and a French ballet danced by French dancers. One was a humorous development of gross libertinism, and the other an elegant specimen of voluptuous sensuality. * * * ‘How much the drama is degraded!’ said I; ‘and is there so little native talent in the country that we must import our farces from France?’ ‘Why, there is some dramatic capability,’ replied my companion; ‘yet your playwrights will work with foreign materials, and if they do not borrow they steal.’ ‘And what has become of the moral of the theatre?’ I inquired. ‘They used to aim at something of the kind. In the performances of this evening, however, such a thing does not appear to have been imagined!’

‘Moral!’ exclaimed Mephistophiles, with a laugh that roused the box-keeper from his sleep; ‘who ever heard of morality in a theatre? Think you this gay saloon, and this crowd of beauties, were intended to forward the cause of morality? Do you imagine that the display of indelicacy on the stage we have just witnessed is calculated to improve the morals of the audience? Oh no! such effects are never dreamt of.’ * * * ‘If you should happen to wish to go behind the scenes to see the working of the vessel, I’ll introduce you to the skipper, Mr. Pimp. Know him well.’ ‘Much obliged to you, admiral,’ said I; ‘but both the prince and myself are already acquainted with Mr. Pimp, and do not desire a closer intimacy.’

On women Mephistophiles’s remarks are any thing but gallant: for instance—

“ ‘After all, I think the women are the best haters when they really set their minds to it. Women always, to a certain degree, detest one another; and, when they find good and wholesome cause for hatred, nothing is equal to their sincerity. * * * When a woman, who has long enjoyed an irreproachable reputation, is discovered to have been no better than the rest, the world appear struck dumb with astonishment; but there is little to be surprised at in this. Those who affect the greatest piety are generally those who find it the best disguise for great profligacy. Hypocrites have always been a numerous race. But those who begin by deceiving others end in deceiving themselves. * * * The love of ornament is the ruling passion of the sex. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be. There’s not a woman that lives who does not regard the matter of dress as a most important consideration. Even the old and decrepit, or the young and the unseemly, will try on a dashing bonnet or a handsome shawl with a flutter of the heart that speaks plainer than a thousand words the delight it occasions. This is partly the result of education and habit. The first toy a girl generally gets is a doll, and the first thing she learns is to dress it in the most attractive manner. These infantile idols are kept clothed in rich vestments, and the little worshipper learns the value of such externals by their influence upon herself. To aid this impression, the mother, the nurse, and the

governess, use their best endeavours, by making a new shawl or a pretty cap the most desirable rewards, and the resumption of a cast-off frock or a soiled pair of shoes the most dreaded punishments. As the child increases in years, the knowledge that superiority in dress is the passport to general admiration gains strength. The girl views it as a means of ensuring attention, and the woman relies upon its assistance to strengthen her power over the other sex, or increase her influence with her own. Dress is the pivot on which every feminine action must turn.’ ”

To these thrusts we may add a definition of love:—

“ ‘Love is that devotion of heart and soul which ennobles both the lover and the person loved—that undying impulse of attachment that moves the life-flood like a whirlwind—that union of thought, feeling, and existence by which two persons are bound together, that lasts with life and never knoweth change.’ ”

Newspaper advertisements are pithily described:—

“ ‘I beheld on this broad sheet a glorious combination of fraud, falsehood, and folly. Look at this array of advertisements. One offers to lend fifty thousand pounds on good security, who scarcely possesses fifty pence; another desires to sell a horse, warranted without blemish, and only to be disposed of because the owner has no further use for it. The last part of the sentence alone bears any relation to truth, as the animal can be of no use to the owner, or to any one else. A third is eloquent upon the virtues of a vegetable pill, which cures all diseases,—to which it should have been added, by destroying both the disease and the patient. A fourth, acknowledging the most disinterested intentions, delicately confesses his want of a wife possessed of a moderate property, while stating himself to be a gentleman of a middle age with a small income; but, in truth, his income is so small that it might have been named without the use of figures, and the middle of his age is as near the end of life as it need be. Here, a worthy citizen offers some pipes of foreign wines of the most approved vintage; and he is the most likely person to know their genuineness, having manufactured them in his own warehouse. There, an honest tradesman announces that he is selling off his goods, much under prime cost, for the benefit of his creditors, which benefit will prove to be a great loss, he having most successfully swindled every person who would give him credit. Wherever the eye glances it finds evidence that one set of people prey upon another, as one species of insect is devoured by a more powerful race.’ ”

A touch at our splendid hussars is not amiss: ‘Your friend is one of a numerous class of military men, who imagine the most effeminate manners a sign of good soldiiership. In fact, the officers of one regiment are notorious for their ridiculous and offensive puppyism. This is, in some measure, attributable to the folly of your modern Augustus, whose hobby they were. He took as much pride in arraying, altering, and fashioning their accoutrements, as a girl takes in dressing her dolls. And what sort of a dress has he given them? One sufficiently showy and strange to attract attention towards the officers in time of peace, but one most inconvenient and insecure as a covering for the men in the field of battle. Impudence, absurdity, affectation, insolence, pride, selfishness, liberalism, making modest women blush, and refusing satisfaction to men they fancy their inferiors, whom they have insulted, are among the

most prized accomplishments of this honourable corps.

Our clubs and gin-palaces are handled with equal severity.

"Luxury enervates; it is the food of a sickly appetite; and, in every class of society, from the highest to the lowest, it may be observed making its destructive inroads. The single man who, at a limited expense, enjoys, in a superb palace, all the pleasures of life, knows that by marrying he cannot improve his condition; nay, if he is desirous of making what the world calls a good husband, he must give up his present grandeur: consequently the bachelor, if he is wise, continues to enjoy his single blessedness. The married man flies from the cares and anxieties of matrimonial felicity to his club; and, in the splendour with which he is surrounded, forgets the poverties and miseries of home. His wife is sulking, his children squalling, his servants impertinent; but he is happy, and he finds friendly associates and obsequious domestics. The result is, that the husband spends the greater portion of his time in enjoying these selfish gratifications. Some pretend better purposes, but the end of all is the same. How much sociality must flourish in consequence of the existence of these clubs, is sufficiently manifest. The new member becomes an associate of five hundred others; and, unless he has particular claims upon their attention, may dine with them in the same room for a twelvemonth without their taking the least notice of his presence. If he belong to 'Crockford's,' and should happen to be particularly rich, the distinguished individuals to whom he is anxious to be introduced, will ease him of his money in the most condescending manner over night; and, should they meet him again, cut him with the most high-bred impudence the next day. If he should, by any misfortune, become a genius, and gain an entrance to 'the Athenæum,' with the hope of its advancing his literary interests, he will find himself surrounded by a crowd of small wits of every rank in life, who are too much engaged in endeavouring to increase their own importance to pay the least regard to the merits of a rival. Should he have travelled a thousand miles, he will be eligible to the 'Traveller's,' where he will find a multitude of tourists who never visited the picturesque beauties of their own country, yet have explored the most inaccessible parts of the globe; and can relate so many marvels, that his simple record of facts is not likely to be listened to, unless he makes use of 'the traveller's privilege' with the liberality employed by his new associates. Should he keep a stud of race-horses, and possess a desire to be ruined with extraordinary speed, he may become a member of the 'Jockey Club,' where he will be taught the art of being a knowing one in a few lessons, on scientific principles, and in the most gentlemanly manner. If he be a brave officer, left by his grateful country to die of gentility and half-pay, he is eligible for the 'United Service,' where he may enjoy, every day in the year, a solitary mutton-chop, with its delicious accompaniments, while around him general officers, who never saw a battle, are feasting upon all the delicacies of the season. If he be a successful writer of bad plays—a frequent scribbler of twaddling newspaper criticisms—a wretched singer with a large salary—a worse actor, still better paid—or a liberal patron of green-room frailty and dramatic mediocrity, he will, doubtless, find a place in the 'Garrick,' where, in an incredibly short time, he may be initiated into all the mysteries of vulgarity, and be surfeited with the originality of Joe Miller. And should he be a briefless

barrister—a clientless lawyer—a retired citizen—a pictureless artist—a patientless apothecary—a vulgar stockbroker—a bookmaker without talent—a play-wright without originality—a treasury clerk, with a small sinecure and great conceit, or any individual who has some money to spend and a little respectability to lose, he will be welcomed to the 'Clarence,' where, in a week, he will be bored to death with bad puns, and ruined at sixpenny whist."

We find, however, that our extracts exceed our bounds, and must leave gin palaces, &c. over for another opportunity, only observing, that those who like to cater to malignancy will find plenty in these volumes to supply them with material.

The Monikins. By the Author of "The Pilot," &c. London, 1835. 3 vols. Bentley.

LOOKING for a novel from the pen of Mr. Cooper, we were rather disappointed in meeting with a religious, political, and moral disquisition, *de totidem rebus et quibusdam aliis*, couched under the allegorical form of a voyage to the country of the monkeys, lying around the South Pole. In working out this design, and following the example of that extraordinary genius to which we are indebted for the accounts of Lilliput, Laputa, Brobdingnag, and the Houyhnhnms, the author has displayed some ability and ingenuity, but fallen short of his great predecessor in caustic humour, and the perfect skill with which he invested his subject with an intrinsic interest, independently of the lessons it enforced by its reflex satire. In the present production there may be observations to claim the attention of the thinking portion of the world; but not so much as could have been wished to render them popular, by creating a general curiosity in the events imagined, and the fates of the dramatis-similes.

Mr. John Goldencalf, an English millionaire, whose birth, parentage, and education, are well painted, becomes a convert to universal philanthropy, and the social-stake system,* travels abroad, meets a rough sailing captain called Noah Poke, purchases four monkeys from a Savoyard in Paris, discovers that they are in a state of sublimated civilisation, fits out a vessel, and performs a voyage to their country; or, at any rate, fancies he does so in the delirium of a fever; and the journal of this voyage makes the principal contents of these volumes.

As stock-jobbing is a topic of much speculation just now, we shall quote Mr. Cooper's description of that species of gambling, as it occurs in a dialogue between the heroine and her father, a reverend divine:—

"What is a stock-jobber, father?" resumed Anna. "A stock-jobber, my dear, is one who buys and sells in the public funds, with a view to profit." "And is it thought a particularly disgraceful employment?" "Why, that depends on circumstances. On 'Change it seems to be well enough; among merchants and bankers there is some odium attached to it, I believe." "And can you say why, father?" "I believe," said Dr. Etherington, laughing, "for no other reason than it is an uncertain calling—one that is liable to sudden reverses—what is termed gambling; and whatever renders property insecure is sure to obtain odium among those whose principal concern is its accumulation—those who consider the responsibility of others of essential importance to themselves." "But is it a dishonest pursuit, father?" "As the times go, not necessarily,"

Query, Social-stake system?—Printer's Devil,

my dear; though it may readily become so." "And is it disreputable, generally, with the world?" "That depends on circumstances, Anna. When the stock-jobber loses, he is very apt to be condemned; but I rather think his character rises in proportion to his gains. But why do you ask these singular questions, love?"

"* * * And gentlemen do really become stock-jobbers, father?" "Anna, the world has undergone great changes in my time. Ancient opinions have been shaken, and governments themselves are getting to be little better than political establishments to add facilities to the accumulation of money."

Pursuing his social-stake system, the following exposition is hazarded, on some proceedings not uncommon amongst us:—

"By way of relaxation, I now descended into details; and, for a few days, I frequented the meetings of those who are called 'the Saints,' in order to see if something might not be done towards the attainment of my object through their instrumentality. I cannot say that this experiment met with all the success I had anticipated. I heard a great deal of subtle discussion, found that manner was of more account than matter, and had unreasonable and ceaseless appeals to my pocket. So near a view of charity had a tendency to expose its blemishes, as the brilliancy of the sun is known to exhibit defects on the face of beauty, which escape the eye when seen through the medium of that artificial light for which they are best adapted; and I soon contented myself with sending my contributions at proper intervals, keeping aloof in person. This experiment gave me occasion to perceive that human virtues, like little candles, shine best in the dark, and that their radiance is chiefly owing to the atmosphere of a 'naughty world.'"

But it is time to give the characters of the monkeys, who had not, however, seen so much of the world as Jacopo, of the Surrey Zoological, to whom we offered *The Monikins* to review for the *Literary Gazette*, with a considerable fee, which he returned to us, accompanied by the volumes, and the following laconic note:—

"D—d dull nonsense, and lies.—Yours, faithfully, JACOPO!" Not liking to condemn in so wholesale a way, we let *The Monikins*, query Mannikins? speak for themselves. Dr. Reasono, the elder of the party, says—

"This young nobleman is, in our own dialect, No. 6, purple; or, to translate the appellation, my Lord Chatterino. This young lady is No. 4, violet; or, my Lady Chatterissa. This excellent and prudent matron is No. 4,626,243, russet; or, Mistress Vigilance Lynx, to translate her appellation also into the English tongue; and that I am No. 22,817, brown-study-colour; or, Dr. Reasono, to give you a literal signification of my name,—a poor disciple of the philosophers of our race, an LL.D., and a F.U.D.G.E., the travelling tutor of this heir of one of the most illustrious and the most ancient houses of the island of Leaphigh, in the monikin section of mortality."

The brains of the monikins are deposited in their tails, and much of the author's heavy playfulness depends upon the caudal jokes which hang thereupon. The voyage to their kingdom of Leaphigh is touched with Mr. Cooper's nautical powers. Off St. Helena he gives his opinion of Buonaparte:—

"St. Helena! the tomb of him who is a model to all posterity, for the moderation of his desires, the simplicity of his character, a deep veneration for truth, profound reverence for justice, unwavering faith, and a clear appreciation of all the nobler virtues!"

Having penetrated a boundary of thick-ribbed ice, beyond the high latitude reached by Captain Weddell, the vessel arrives at Leap-high (England), and all the leading subjects connected with government, state ceremonies, law, religion, &c. are discussed as they subsist under the monikin monarchy. On their landing, the custom-house ceremony of burning their names upon a nameless part of their bodies with a red-hot bodkin is with difficulty avoided by means of bribery; and their places being arranged, or rather deranged according to monkey ideas of the inferior human species, they are presented at court, see learned institutions, have legal trials, &c. Among other personages, they meet with the ambassador from Leaplow (America) to Leaphigh, as thus intimated:—

"I had reached the great square, when a tap on the knee drew my attention to one at my side. The applicant for notice was a monikin, who had all the physical peculiarities of a subject of Leaphigh, and yet who was to be distinguished from most of the inhabitants of that country, by a longer and less cultivated nap to his natural garment, greater shrewdness about the expression of the eyes and the mouth, a general air of business, and, for a novelty, a bob-cavada. He was accompanied by positively the least well-favoured being of the species I had yet seen. I was addressed by the former. 'Good morning, Sir John Goldencalf,' he commenced, with a sort of jerk, that I afterwards learned was meant for a diplomatic salutation; 'you have not met with the very best treatment to-day, and I have been waiting for a good opportunity to make my condolences, and to offer my services.' 'Sir, you are only too good. I do feel a little wronged; and I must say, sympathy is most grateful to my feelings. You will, however, allow me to express my surprise at your being acquainted with my real name, as well as with my misfortunes?' 'Why, sir, to own the truth, I belong to an examining people. The population is very much scattered in my country, and we have fallen into a practice of inquiry that is very natural to such a state of things. I think you must have observed that in passing along a common highway, you rarely meet another without a nod; while thousands are met in a crowded street without even a glance of the eye. We develop this principle, sir; and never let any fact escape us, for the want of a laudable curiosity.' 'You are not a subject of Leaphigh, then?' 'God forbid!—No, sir, I am a citizen of Leaplow, a great and glorious republic that lies three days' sail from this island; a new nation, which is in the enjoyment of all the advantages of youth and vigour, and which is a perfect miracle for the boldness of its conceptions, the purity of its institutions, and its sacred respect for the rights of monikins. I have the honour to be, moreover, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic to the king of Leaphigh, a nation from which we originally sprang, but which we have left far behind us in the race of glory and usefulness. I ought to acquaint you with my name, sir, in return for the advantage I possess on this head, in relation to yourself.' Hereupon my new acquaintance put into my hand one of his visiting-cards, which contained as follows:—

General-Commodore-Judge-Colonel,

People's Friend.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Leaplow near his Majesty the King of Leaphigh.

'Sir,' said I, pulling off my hat with a profound reverence, 'I was not aware to whom I

had the honour of speaking. You appear to fill a variety of employments, and, I make no doubt, with equal skill.' 'Yes, sir, I believe I am about as good at one of my professions, as at another.' 'You will permit me to observe, however, General—a—Judge—a—a—I scarcely know, dear sir, which of these titles is the most to your taste?' 'Use which you please, sir. I began with general, but had got as low as colonel before I left home. People's Friend is the only appellation of which I am at all tenacious. Call me People's Friend, sir, and you may call me any thing else you find most convenient.' 'Sir, you are only too obliging. May I venture to ask if you have really, *proprâ personâ*, filled all these different stations in life?' 'Certainly, sir—I hope you do not mistake me for an impostor!' 'As far from it as possible. But a judge and a commodore, for instance, are characters whose duties are so utterly at variance, in human affairs, that I will allow I find the conjunction, even in a monikin, a little extraordinary.' 'Not at all, sir. I was duly elected to each, served my time out in them all, and have honourable discharges to shew in every instance.'"

He explains the rotatory system of politics in his country (but we have not room for details), and is the medium of introducing the strangers at court. Their audience, and its consequences, which lead to the condemnation of Capt. Poke, for mistaking the attributes of the king and the queen (*i. e.* two empty chairs), are related circumstantially; but we select, as more manageable for illustration, the following particulars of a marriage ceremony in high life:—

"A distant door opened, and a gold stick, or some other sort of stick, announced the Right Reverend Father in God, his Grace the most eminent and most serene Prelate, the very puissant and thrice gracious and glorified saint, the primate of all Leaphigh! The reader will anticipate the eager curiosity with which I advanced to get a glimpse of a saint under a system as sublimated as that of the great monikin family. Civilisation having made such progress as to strip all the people, even to the king and queen, entirely of every thing in the shape of clothes, I did not well see under what new mantle of simplicity the heads of the church could take refuge! Perhaps they shaved off all the hair from their bodies in sign of supereminent self-abasement, leaving themselves naked to the cuticle, that they might prove, by ocular evidence, what a poor ungainly set of wretches they really were, carnally considered; or perhaps they went on all-fours to heaven, in sign of their unfitness to enter into the presence of the pure of mind in an attitude more erect and confident. Well, these fancies of mine only went to prove how erroneous and false are the conclusions of one whose capacity has not been amplified and concatenated by the ingenuities of a very refined civilisation! His Grace, the most gracious Father in God, wore a mantle of extraordinary fineness and beauty, the material of which was composed of every tenth hair taken from all the citizens of Leaphigh, who most cheerfully submitted to be shaved, in order that the wants of his most eminent humility might be decently supplied. The mantle, wove from such a warp and such a woof, was necessarily very large; and it really appeared to me that the prelate did not very well know what to do with so much of it, more especially as the contributions include a new robe annually. I was now desirous of getting a sight of his tail; for, knowing that the Leap-highers take great pride in the length and

beauty of that appurtenance, I very naturally supposed that a saint who wore so fine and glorious a robe by way of humility, must have recourse to some novel expedient to mortify himself on this sensitive subject, at least. I found that the ample proportions of the mantle concealed, not only the person, but most of the movements of the archbishop; and it was with many doubts of my success, that I led the brigadier behind the episcopal train to reconnoitre. The result disappointed expectation again. Instead of being destitute of a tail, or of concealing that with which nature had supplied him beneath his mantle, the most gracious dignitary wore no less than six *caude*, viz. his own, and five others added to it, by some subtle process of clerical ingenuity that I shall not attempt to explain; one 'bent on to the other,' as the captain described them, in a subsequent conversation. This extraordinary train was allowed to sweep the floor; the only sign of humility, according to my uninstructed faculties, I could discern about the person and appearance of this illustrious model of clerical self-mortification and humility. The brigadier, however, was not tardy in setting me right. In the first place, he gave me to understand that the hierarchy of Leaphigh was illustrated by the order of their tails. Thus, a deacon wore one and a half; a curate, if a minister, one and three quarters, and a rector two; a dean, two and a half; an archdeacon, three; a bishop, four; the primate of Leaphigh, five, and the primate of all Leaphigh, six. The origin of the custom, which was very ancient, and of course very much respected, was imputed to the doctrine of a saint of great celebrity, who had satisfactorily proved that as the tail was the intellectual, or the spiritual part of a monikin, the further it was removed from the mass of matter, or the body, the more likely it was to be independent, consecutive, logical, and spiritualised. The idea had succeeded astonishingly at first; but time, which will wear out even a *cauda*, had given birth to schisms in the church on this interesting subject; one party contending that two more joints ought to be added to the archbishop's embellishment, by way of sustaining the church, and the other that two joints ought to be incontinently abstracted in the way of reform. These explanations were interrupted by the appearance of the bride and bridegroom, at different doors. The charming Chatterissa advanced with a most prepossessing modesty, followed by a glorious train of noble maidens, all keeping their eyes, by a rigid ordinance of hymeneal etiquette, dropped to the level of the queen's feet. On the other hand, my lord Chatterino, attended by that coxcomb Hightail, and others of his kidney, stepped towards the altar with a lofty confidence, which the same etiquette exacted of the bridegroom. The parties were no sooner in their places, than the prelate commenced. The marriage ceremony, according to the formula of the established church of Leaphigh, is a very solemn and imposing ceremony. The bridegroom is required to swear that he loves the bride and none but the bride; that he has made his choice solely on account of her merits, uninfluenced even by her beauty; and that he will so far command his inclinations, as, on no account, ever to love another a jot. The bride, on her part, calls heaven and earth to witness, that she will do just what the bridegroom shall ask of her; that she will be his bondwoman, his slave, his solace, and his delight; that she is quite certain no other monikin could make her happy, but on the other hand, she is absolutely sure that any other monikin would be certain

to make her miserable. When these pledges, oaths, and asseverations, were duly made and recorded, the archbishop caused the happy pair to be wreathed together, by encircling them with his episcopal tail, and they were then pronounced monikin and monikina."

From Leaphigh they proceed to Leaplow, where the author goes into American, as he has previously done into English manners, feelings, and affairs. To these, however, we can only refer, as, indeed, we find the whole not a little tiresome, and in conclusion copy a portion of his summing up:—

"That every man loves liberty for his own sake, and very few for the sake of other people."

"That civilisation is very arbitrary; meaning one thing in France, another thing in Leap-high, and still a third in Dorsetshire."

"That there is no sensible difference between motives in the polar region and motives any where else."

"That there is no portion of human wisdom so select and faultless that it does not contain the seeds of its own refutation."

"That of all the 'ocracies (aristocracy and democracy included), hypocrisy is the most flourishing."

"That he who is in the clutches of the law may think himself lucky if he escape with the loss of his tail."

"That liberty is a convertible term, which means exclusive privileges in one country, no privileges in another, and inclusive privileges in all."

"That religion is a paradox, in which self-denial and humility are proposed as tenets, in direct contradiction to every man's senses."

"That phrenology and cauldology are sister sciences, one being quite as demonstrable as the other, and more too."

"That philosophy, sound principles, and virtue, are really delightful; but, after all, that they are no more than so many slaves of the belly; a man usually preferring to eat his best friend to starving."

"That it is fortunate 'all will come right in Heaven,' for it is certain too much goes wrong on earth."

"That others seldom regard us in the same light we regard ourselves."

"That honours are sweet even to the most humble."

"That there is no such stimulant of humanity as a good moneyed stake in its advancement."

"That academies promote good fellowship in knowledge; and good fellowship in knowledge promotes F.U.D.G.E.s, and H.O.A.X.es."

"That the system of governing by proxy is more extended than is commonly supposed; in one country a king resorting to its use, and in another the people."

"And finally:—that men have more of the habits, propensities, dispositions, cravings, antiques, gratitude, flap-jacks, and honesty of monikins, than is commonly supposed."

Mr. Cooper has, we think, completely mistaken his talent in this work; and, assuredly, if he goes on publishing such things as his later productions, he will write down the reputation he had previously acquired.

The Banished Lord; a Dramatic Novel. In Twenty Chapters. 12mo. pp. 238. London, 1835. Churton.

We are sorry to see, from the Preface to this volume, that we are partly to blame for its publication, in consequence of having bestowed some commendation on a preceding attempt of the writer, a canto in the Juan metre,

which appeared in 1832. This ought to make us cautious of encouraging even young and poetical literary aspirants; for the *Banished Lord* is a sad failure, and the zinc caricature of Ugolino, prefixed as his portrait (having no resemblance whatever to the character in the book), is not more out of place than the author's absurdities under the reign of Edward the Third—the period assigned to his dramatic novel. Previous to noticing a few of these anachronisms, we have to point out other prevailing faults, exaggeration, and bombast, for which the first two pages will suffice. King Edward's deer in Windsor Forest drank from a *thousand streams* (plenty of water)—the Thames was *sea-bounded* (what does that mean?)—and the scenery was interspersed with gigantic oaks, which have long since *fallen beneath the axe* and been converted into ships of war—ships, that, *in like manner* (i. e. beneath the axe!), have perished, and are gone. Will it be (coming now to the picture of the age) conceded to the author, that when the Black Prince lived, his castle was furnished with "luxurious ottomans—rare Indian chairs, carved from the scented sandal tree," p. 59; or that one of the characters should accidentally eye a Testament and call upon the heroine to swear upon it, p. 80; or that Joan of Kent should be called "Your Ladyship," p. 175; or that the heroine should be arraigned for "larceny," p. 191, tried for it by a court-leet held by Edward's lord-chamberlain, with a respectable clerk of the court, and for this theft hardly escape being transported "a voyage over the seas"!!! Nothing can exceed this hodge-podge, which is, indeed, consummated in one sentence, describing the finale of this unparalleled law-case, *temp. Ed. III.*—the said finale being brought about by a disguised pleader for the prisoner (viz. her own father, the banished Lord), who managed the business like an attorney-general, and not particular. "The stranger (strangely costumed) tore away the turban-like bandage which encircled his forehead—dashed his forensic apparel upon the stone floor of the court, and appeared accoutred as an officer of the body-guard of Edward the Black Prince, decorated with the Cressy medallion and a star of honour."

We regret to add, there is nothing to redeem such absurdities—which two examples of the style will suffice to shew. The heroine, objecting to her lover's vows, tells him

"Ah, Julian! thou hast circled in my veins
A sweet insidious poison, that I fear,
Like the electric fluid, will ignite,
And kindle madness in my burning brain:
The deep recesses of my inmost thoughts
Thine image hath invaded, and unloosed
A flood of tenderness that drowns my soul,
Which ne'er can be extinguished till this form
Becomes a prey to darkness and the worm."

A song sung by Alcanor, an empiric, who deals in poisons, &c., for the court, will aptly finish our grotesque illustrations.

"I really believe that you think, think!
That I love very much to drink, drink, drink!
But better I love to hear chink, chink, chink!
The sound of my money
Is sweeter than honey—
So I'll give it another clink, clink, clink!
I love to get tipsy, and wink, wink, wink!
But not so much as to blink, blink, blink!
With my senses muddled as ink, ink, ink!
When three sheets in the wind,
Soon a foe we may find,
And get from his weapon a pink, pink, pink!
Between joy and care there's a link, link, link!
And age requires oiling with drink, drink, drink!
Till life flows as smooth as suns sink, sink, sink!
Here's the cup and the lip,
That will let a man sip,
Whenever he's near to the brink, brink, brink!"

Is not this an original volume?

Scandinavian Sketches; or, a Tour in Norway. By Lieutenant Breton, R. N., author of "Excursions in New South Wales," &c. 8vo. pp. 354. London, 1835. Bohn.

It has been our business to go so frequently over the ground here trodden by Lieutenant Breton, that we could not accompany him in detail through his Norwegian route without being guilty of repetitions very familiar to our readers: we shall, therefore, be contented with saying, that tourists in this quarter of the world (and it is, with all its little privations and difficulties, extremely inviting to the English traveller,) could hardly choose a better guide than our author. With regard to his powers of entertaining and informing, we shall copy a few illustrations:—

"The executioner of Christiania has the strange right of going annually to each house in that city to ask for money; if he receives none, he is allowed by law to break a pane of glass; a glazier ought therefore to hold the situation if the right be often exercised, which I heard was not the case. The man who at present holds this unenviable employment is nearly eighty years of age, and experienced some difficulty in decapitating the last culprit who paid the penalty of his offences."

"Lobsters are not procured for exportation, I believe, far north of Christiansund; but, from the coast between that town and Sweden, the number exported amounts, in some years, to 600,000. About 200,000 more are procured from Sweden itself, making a total of 800,000 sent to England alone. To convey, however, a fair idea of the quantity sold on some occasions, it may be mentioned, that from the end of May to the early part of July 1816, Mr. Saunders, a fishmonger, sold 120,000 per week at 12l. per 1000; by which a weekly loss was incurred of 12000l! The value at present varies from 16l. to 40l. per 1000; and when I state, that if, in May, 2000 lobsters arrive in London on Monday, they will sell for 89l., and that if 10,000 should be brought into the market on the following day, they will sell for only 160l., the uncertainty of this kind of speculation may easily be conceived. Some curious facts could be added as to the sale of fish; but I should not, perhaps, be justified, in the eyes of the respectable 'Company of Fishmongers,' if I were to state them."

Why not? This is in *bad taste*. If he had any truth to tell, why not tell it, on a point of general interest to consumers? Otherwise he ought not to have insinuated an accusation of which even a water-bailiff could make nothing. The aristocracy of Norway are, it seems, at a lower ebb than even our menaced house of peers—for:

"There are now only two noble families in Norway. At the establishment of the constitution, those in the possession of titles were permitted to retain them during their lives, and the children born under the old order of things succeeded; but when the present holders die, their titles become extinct, and, as far as concerns Norway, nobility with them."

Of the people the author says:—

"Much of the simplicity for which they once were noted has departed, and in particular districts they know as well how to impose upon the stranger as their brethren of the Swiss Alps. So addicted are these people to drinking, that one is almost led to wonder spontaneous combustion does not occur among them; and I have witnessed dram after dram poured down their throats with a celerity absolutely surprising: even boys of twelve or fourteen years of age taking glasses of brandy that would

have astonished an English coalman. This is distilled from barley, wheat, or potatoes, and also from the two last united, carraway or aniseed being afterwards added to flavour it, and is sometimes of so fiery a nature, that a person unaccustomed to a powerful spirit, would experience some difficulty in swallowing a spoonful. The price is from three to four pence per bottle, and every one seemed at liberty to make as much as he pleased. Constant use of that spirit enables the people to drink a large quantity with impunity; and a man at Kongsvinger confessed to having drank three bottles of it within twenty-four hours: the half of that quantity he frequently drank within the same time. It must be admitted, that the example set them by the higher orders tends materially to increase the evil; not that I mean to imply the slightest inclination on their part to intoxication, but taking, as they do, a glass of brandy several times a day, perhaps as a corrective for the liquid fat, of which so much is used at their meals, as in Germany and Russia, &c., we need not be astonished at the lower classes following their example, and becoming at length professed tipplers.

"The constant use of brandy, which is never diluted, as that would render it quite nauseous, is one cause; and chewing tobacco another, of the eternal expectoration observed. Smoking is more prevalent among the rich, who indulge in it from morning to night; and the consumption of tobacco is increasing rapidly: the importation in 1828 being 581 tons, and in 1832, 720; making a difference, in four years, of 139 tons. No person, who has seen much of Norwegian peasantry, can deny that a large proportion are a dirty race, especially the boatmen: with these last I went in various boats upwards of 350 miles, and have no hesitation in pronouncing far the greater number, for there were exceptions, a race devoid of common decency, with habits so beastial, that, in more than one instance, they destroyed whatever gratification I might otherwise have derived from the surrounding scenery. They are said to row well; and if this consists in a short stroke, never feathering an oar, in constantly pausing to eat and drink, and frequently displaying greater laziness than I ever saw shewn by any other race of boatmen, then, indeed, are they excellent of their kind.

"The dress of the women was frequently slovenly and indecent; but when clad in their holiday costumes, their appearance was greatly improved: ornaments of silver are common among them; and some of these were curious, as well as antique. Many use coloured handkerchiefs for the head, or dress their hair in the common way, and wear nothing over it; others allowed their dishevelled tresses to flow unconfined upon their shoulders, which made them look like 'weird sisters;' but young girls frequently have the hair plaited in tails *à la Suisse*, or *à la Chinoise*; and the children of the higher orders likewise. At Vors, or Vossevangen, if an unmarried woman has a child, she is bound to wear a cap. They use no stays; and a considerable number wear, in summer, only a chemise and petticoat; the bust being as often exposed as the contrary; nay, women from seventy years down to the mere girl may constantly be seen with their garment so open in front, as to display the form nearly to the waist; a practice, however, that prevails more in some places than others—their dress being commonly more decorous. That they do not always use clothing at night I had ocular demonstration, when entering the post-houses very early or late. In their personal habits

they are often most disgusting: as, in addition to their being equally filthy in their persons with the Cinderellas of our London lodging-houses, they are covered with vermin, and dirty in every thing connected with the *ménage*; while one practice, common to a certain extent everywhere, is so devoid of feminine delicacy, that it cannot be mentioned in print. Of course, I do not include the wives and daughters of the better class of farmers in this unfavourable picture; though even they afforded instances, also, of inattention to cleanliness.

There is no bastardy clause, like ours, in the Norwegian code of Poors' Laws.

"Both the parents of illegitimate children are bound in equal proportions for the support of their offspring; but the mother has the entire care of them, and to her the father is compelled to pay his share of the money requisite for their maintenance. If nothing can be got from him, he may be put to hard labour to indemnify the parish for their expenses. Soldiers, if they possess no means, have a deduction made from their pay. All liability ceases on the child attaining its 15th year."

In a part of the country where the mountain passes and precipices are difficult and dangerous, the funeral procession is singular enough:—

"The mode of conveying a corpse from hence to the church, in Fortunsdal, is described as follows: the body, wrapt in linen, is laid on a plank, in which are bored holes at both ends, so as to admit of handles of rope, and properly secured to it. Thus it is carried by two men, one before, the other behind, to the farm of Jelde, where it is laid in a coffin, and carried to the church. When the route is impracticable, as in winter, the body is preserved until it can be taken away in the manner already mentioned. Vormelien lies in Utedal (which joins Vettie), and in such a situation, that it admits of no other road than a path on the sides of precipices. It happened that a man died there; being the only instance of death during a long series of years, for the inhabitants had been often changed. To convey the body in the most convenient manner it was set on horseback, the legs being tied under the horse's belly, and made to lean forward on a bundle of hay attached in front. 'In this way rode the dead man over the mountains to his resting-place at Fortun's Church in Lystre—a fearful horseman!'"

The following, touching mines and miners' superstitions, affords a curious variety:—

"The belief in the existence of spirits seems to have formerly prevailed among the miners; for a Norwegian clergyman, who wrote an account of the earthquake in 1657, at which he was present, and which was felt throughout the country, though it did no damage, when describing the mines, says—'It is likewise certain that divers spirits are found in many of them; of which, some do the workmen no harm at all, but wander about, and seem to imitate the labourers, in doing all kinds of work after an antic fashion. Some seem to hew the ore loose, others to hasten the rest to follow their work; and yet they do nothing at all, but only mock the labourers in the mines; and these are most frequently seen in those mines where much ore is afterwards found. But some of these spirits are so dangerous in particular places, that they destroy the labourers, infesting and expelling them, so that they are forced wholly to forsake the mines.' Yet, although they believed in these subterranean people, they do not seem to have adopted the superstitious notions prevalent elsewhere, amongst those whose profession leads them to explore the recesses of the earth; as,

for example, in Cornwall and Mexico, where no person is permitted to whistle while beneath the surface, though he may sing as much as he pleases. In the former, likewise, the miner never says of one who has met a violent death by being precipitated down a shaft, &c., that he was killed, the expression of, he fell away, being invariably substituted; and in Worcestershire, when an accident attended with death occurs, not a person employed in the pit, or mine, will work there until the body has been consigned to the narrow house!

"When Clarke asked, in Sweden, what became of a woman who fell down the shaft of an iron mine that he visited, 'Became of her!' said the man to whom he put the question, striking his hand at the same time forcibly upon his thigh, 'she became a pancake!'"

On his return, the author gives us the following observations on the migration of swallows:—

"I turned (he says) my attention to the flight of the swallows, and cannot but wonder that any doubt should ever have prevailed with respect to their migration. Some naturalists have imagined they rise on moonlight nights to a vast height, and thus wend their way to other climes; but every mariner is aware that they neither come nor depart invariably in large flights and unseen; and I had now an opportunity (in addition to many while cruising in the channel) of observing them while off the coast. Sometimes a solitary bird would pass, and then several together, though seldom in greater numbers than seven or eight at a time. All were directing their course due south; and none of them flew at a greater height than 150 yards. There are few sailors who have not witnessed this; as scarcely a vessel arrives at the entrance of the English channel at the proper season, that has not about her great numbers of swallows and other birds, often so completely exhausted by a long flight against strong winds, that they may be seen falling into the water almost every minute."

And herewith we close. A number of coloured sketches of the people in their various costumes are copied from a German artist; and some of scenery, &c., are added from, we believe, the author's own pencil. These are appropriate embellishments; and, on the whole, the work is an agreeable addition to the mass of travel with which our literature is so abundantly supplied.

Kirby's Bridgewater Treatise.

[Second and concluding notice.]

THE following, as a sequel to the last quotation in our preceding No., is also a remarkable illustration drawn from the history of the habits of another animal—the migration of fishes; which, though familiar to naturalists, will, we are sure, inform and please the general reader.

"Amongst the migrations of fishes (says our author), I must not neglect those that take place in consequence of the water in the ponds or pools that they inhabit being dried up: some of these are very extraordinary, and prove, that when the Creator gave being to these animals he foresaw the circumstances in which they would be placed, and mercifully provided them with means of escape from dangers to which they were necessarily exposed. In very dry summers, the fishes that inhabit the above situations are reduced often to the last extremities, and endeavour to relieve themselves by plunging, first their heads, and afterwards their whole bodies, in the mud to a considerable depth; and so, though many in such seasons perish, some are

preserved till a rainy one again supplies them with the element so indispensable to their life. Carp, it is known, may be kept and fed a very long time in nets in a damp cellar; a faculty which fits them for retaining their vitality when they bury themselves at such a depth as to shelter them from the heat. But others, when reduced to this extremity, desert their native pool, and travel in search of another that is better supplied with water. This has long been known of eels, which wind by night through the grass in search of water, when so circumstanced. Dr. Hancock, in the "Zoological Journal," gives an account of a species of fish, called, by the Indians, the Flat-head Hussar, and belonging to a genus of the family of the Siluridans, which is instructed by its Creator, when the pools, in which they commonly reside, in very dry seasons lose their water, to take the resolution of marching by land in search of others in which the water is not evaporated. These fish grow to about the length of a foot, and travel in large droves with this view; they move by night, and their motion is said to be like that of the two-footed lizard. A strong serrated arm constitutes the first ray of its pectoral fin. Using this as a kind of foot, it should seem they push themselves forwards by means of their elastic tail, moving nearly as fast as a man will leisurely walk. The strong plates which envelope their body probably facilitate their progress, in the same manner as those under the body of serpents, which in some degree perform the office of feet. It is affirmed by the Indians, that they are furnished with an internal supply of water sufficient for their journey; which seems confirmed by the circumstance that their bodies, when taken out of the water, even if wiped dry with a cloth, become instantly moist again. Mr. Campbell, a friend of Dr. Hancock's, resident in Essequibo, once fell in with a drove of these animals, which were so numerous that the Indians filled several baskets with them. Another migrating fish was found by thousands in the ponds and all the fresh waters of Carolina, by Bosc; and as these pools are subject to be dry in summer, the Creator has furnished this fish, as well as one of the flying ones, by means of a membrane which closes its mouth, with the faculty of living out of water, and of travelling by leaps to discover other pools. Bosc often amused himself with their motions when he had placed them on the ground, and he found that they always direct themselves towards the nearest water, which they could not possibly see, and which they must have discovered by some internal index: during their migrations they furnish food to numerous birds and reptiles. They belong to a genus of abdominal fishes, and are called swampines. It is evident from this statement, that these fishes are both fitted by their Creator not only to exist, but also move along out of the water, and are directed by the instinct implanted by Him to seek the nearest pool that contains that element; thus furnishing a strong proof of what are called compensating contrivances; neither of these fishes have legs, yet the one can walk and the other leap without them, by other means with which the Supreme Intelligence has endowed it. I may here observe that the serrated bone, or first ray of the pectoral fin, by the assistance of which the flathead appears to move, is found in other Siluridans, which leads to a conjecture that these may sometimes also move upon land. Another fish, found by Daldorf, in Tranquebar, not only creeps upon the shore, but even climbs the Fan palm in pursuit of certain crus-

taceans which form its food. The structure of this fish peculiarly fits it for the exercise of this remarkable instinct. Its body is lubricated with slime, which facilitates its progress over the bark, and amongst its chinks; its gill-covers are armed with numerous spines, by which, used as hands, it appears to suspend itself; turning its tail to the left, and standing, as it were, on the little spines of its anal fin, it endeavours to push itself upwards by the expansion of its body, closing at the same time its gill-covers, that they may not prevent its progress; then expanding them again it reaches a higher point; thus, and by bending the spiny rays of its dorsal fins to right and left, and fixing them in the bark, it continues its journey upwards. The dorsal and anal fins can be folded up and received into a cavity of the body. How exactly does this structure fit it for this extraordinary instinct. These fins assist it in certain parts of its route, and, when not employed, can be packed up so as not to hinder its progress. The lobes of its gill-covers are so divided and armed as to be employed together, or separately, as hands, for the suspension of the animal, till, by fixing its dorsal and anal fins, it prepares itself to take another step; all shewing the Supreme Intelligence and Almighty hand that planned and fabricated its structure, causing so many organs, each in its own way, to assist in promoting a common purpose. The fan palm, in which this animal was taken by Daldorf, grew near the pool inhabited by these fishes. He makes no mention, however, of their object in these terrestrial excursions; but Dr. Virey observes, that it is for the sake of small crustaceans on which they feed."

Advancing to Mr. Kirby's second volume, we proceed through a mass of intelligence in natural history of the most curious and delightful description: intelligence, in fact, which would entitle his work, simply as a production of zoological and entomological science, and without its application to the argument officially assigned to him, to be considered as one of the most interesting and valuable of that class. Of this we shall furnish some examples, only remarking in preface, that this volume is devoted to the organs, functions, and instincts of insects, fishes, reptiles, birds, mammalians, and, shortly, of man.

Speaking of hibernating animals, Mr. K. observes: "Excess of heat, we know, produces the same effect as excess of cold; it disposes to sleep. The tenrec, a Madagascar animal, and the jerboa, fall into a kind of summer lethargy from that cause, which lasts some months." And he proceeds to give us the history of a creature whose habits are not, perhaps, generally known.

"The hare (he says) is only noticed for its extreme timidity and watchfulness, and the rabbit for the burrows which it excavates for its own habitation, and as a nest for its young; but there is an animal related to them, the rathare, which is gifted by its Creator with a very singular instinct, on account of which it ought rather to be called the hay-maker, since man may or might have learned that part of the business of the agriculturist, which consists in providing a store of winter provender for his cattle, from this industrious animal. Professor Pallas was the first who described the quadruped exercising this remarkable function, and gave an account of it. The Tungusians, who inhabit the country beyond the lake of Baikal, call it Pika, which has been adopted as its Trivial name. These animals make their abode between the rocks, and during the summer employ themselves in making hay for a winter

store. Inhabiting the most northern districts of the old world, the chain of Altaic Mountains, extending from Siberia to the confines of Asia and Kamtschatka, they never appear in the plains, or in places exposed to observation; but always select the rudest and most elevated spots, and often the centre of the most gloomy, and at the same time humid forests, where the herbage is fresh and abundant. They generally hollow out their burrows between the stones and in the clefts of the rocks, and sometimes in the holes of trees. Sometimes they live in solitude and sometimes in small societies, according to the nature of the mountains they inhabit. About the middle of the month of August these little animals collect with admirable precaution their winter's provender, which is formed of select herbs, which they bring near their habitation and spread out to dry like hay. In September, they form heaps or stacks of the fodder they have collected under the rocks, or in other places, sheltered from the rain or snow. Where many of them have laboured together their stacks are sometimes as high as a man, and more than eight feet in diameter. A subterranean gallery leads from the burrow, below the mass of hay, so that neither frost nor snow can intercept their communication with it. Pallas had the patience to examine their provision of hay piece by piece, and found it to consist chiefly of the choicest grasses, and the sweetest herbs, all cut when most vigorous, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent fodder; he found in it scarcely any ears, or blossoms, or hard and woody stems, but some mixture of bitter herbs, probably useful to render the rest more wholesome. These stacks of excellent forage are sought out by the sable-hunters to feed their harassed horses, and the (Jakutes) natives of that part of Siberia, pilfer them, if I may so call it, for the subsistence of their cattle. Instead of imitating the foresight and industry of the Pika, they rob it of its means of support, and so devote the animals that set them so good an example to famine and death. How much better would it be if, instead of robbing and starving these interesting animals, they learned from them to provide in the proper season a supply of hay for the winter provender of their horses."

The following story connected with the salamander is remarkable, and is cited "Upon the authority (says Mr. K.) of three ladies who witnessed the fact, and upon whose accuracy I can rely. They were residing at Newbury, where their cellars were frequented by frogs, and a kind of newt, or salamander, of a dull black colour. Several of the frogs were caught one day, and put into a pail; and while the ladies were looking at them they were surprised by observing the frogs, one after another, turn themselves on their backs, and lie with their legs extended quite stiff and dead. Upon examining the pail they found one of these effs, as they called them, running round very quickly amongst the frogs, each of which, when touched by it, died instantaneously, in the manner above stated. They afterwards regarded these effs, as may be supposed, with nearly as much horror as they would a rattlesnake; and a few nights afterwards, finding one in the kitchen, it was seized with the tongs, and thrown into a good fire which was burning in the grate. The reptile, instead of perishing, slipped like lightning through the coals, and ran away under the fireplace apparently unhurt. The house, in which these animals were found, was in a remarkably damp situation. If our northern salamanders are gifted with such powerful means of offence or defence, we know not how

far those powers may be sublimed in the species of warmer climates; and the fire-quenching and death-doing properties of the Grecian or Roman salamanders may approach nearer to the supposed fabulous descriptions of Aristotle and Pliny, than modern Herpetologists seem willing to believe."

Among instances of wonderful instinct, the annexed may well be selected; it is related by M. Dureau de la Motte, "Of a very intelligent dog, which was employed to carry letters between two gentlemen, and never failed punctually to execute his commission—first delivering the letter, which was fastened to his collar, and then going to the kitchen to be fed. After this he went to the parlour window, and barked, to tell the gentleman he was ready to carry back the answer."

In conclusion, after dwelling at large on some of the peculiar functions appointed for animals by their Creator, Mr. K. says:—

"All these circumstances indicate an analogy between certain phenomena observable in the history of plants, and some of the instincts of animals; and tend to prove that the proximate cause of both may be very nearly related, and that, as the immediate cause of the vegetable instinct is clearly physical, so may be that of the animal. With regard to all actions, in the latter, which are the result of intellect, they, of course, are produced by some principle residing within, as when the senses guide it, or it exercises its memory; and these aid it in following the impulse of instinct. The greatest of modern chemists has observed, with respect to some such agent, 'that the immediate connexion between the sentient principle and the body may be established by kinds of ethereal matter, which can never be evident to the senses, and which may bear the same relation to heat, light, and electricity, that these refined forms or modes of existence bear to the gases.' I may observe upon this passage, that the further any matter is removed from our knowledge and coercion, the more powerful it really is. Thus liquids are more powerful than solids, gases than liquids, imponderable fluids than gases; and so we may keep ascending till we approach the confines of spirit, which will lead us to the foot of the throne of the Deity himself, the Spirit of spirits, the only Almighty, the only All-wise, and the only All-good."

Our next is also a worthy quotation:—

"It will be recollected that a very considerable portion of the food of the higher creatures, especially the birds, is derived from animals that undergo a metamorphosis; and that the majority of these in their first state are more bulky, and contain more nutritive substance than they do when arrived at their last; and, therefore, even in this view, circumstances important to the general welfare may arise from this disposition, and variety of food may also be produced, and more enjoyment to the various animals who are destined to live by the myriad forms of the insect world. Whether the higher orders of crustaceans undergo a real metamorphosis, has not been satisfactorily proved. They are known to change their shells annually, but it has not been observed that this moult is attended by any change of form, or by the acquisition of new locomotive or other organs. Insects, we know, after their last change do not increase in size; the crustaceans are found, however, to vary very much in this respect. Whether a different law obtains amongst them, from what takes place in insects, and they follow the Batrachian reptiles, which, after they have exchanged the tadpole for the frog, grow till they have arrived at the stand-

ard of their respective species, I cannot certainly affirm; but, reasoning from analogy, it seems more probable that the crustaceans should follow the law of animals most nearly related to them, and belonging to the same primary group, than that they should copy the reptiles—animals far removed from them, and of a completely different organisation. There is another point in which this subject of animal metamorphoses may be viewed. Do not these successive changes in the outward form, functions, and locomotions of so many animals, preach a doctrine to the attentive and duly impressed student of animal forms, and their history? do they not symbolically declare to him, that the same individual may be clothed with different forms, in different states of existence—that he may be advanced, after certain preparatory changes, and an intermediate interval of rest and repose, to a much more exalted rank; with organs, whether sensiferous or locomotive, of a much wider range; with tastes more refined; with an intellect more developed, and employed upon higher objects; with affections more spiritualised, and further removed from gross matter? The multiplication of these creatures, which, like the aphides, are oviparous at one time, and viviparous at another, is sometimes prodigious, and only exceeded by that of the infusories. A female cyclops, the animal before alluded to, in the space of three months after one fecundation, which serves for several successive generations, lays her eggs ten times; and it has been calculated that from only eight of these ovipositions, allowing forty for each, she might be the progenitrix, incredible as it may seem, of four milliards and a half, or four thousand five hundred millions! Another animal, belonging to a genus of the present order, was observed by Captain Kotzebue in such myriads, that the sea exhibited a red stripe, a mile long and a fathom broad, produced by a species, individually viewed, scarcely visible to the naked eye. How astonishing is the reflection, that in so short a space, in the case of the cyclops, a single individual should be gifted by its Creator to fill the waters with myriads of animated beings, supposing a single impregnated female at first to have been the surviving inhabitant of any given pool or ditch. Conjecture is lost when we meditate upon the mysterious subject. How can life, as originally imparted, at the interval of a few months be so multiplied and subdivided, as that such infinite shoals of beings shall each have a share in the wonderful bequest? But, when we reflect that an Omnipresent Deity is every where mighty in operation, working all in all, and that he guideth all the powers of nature, as the rider guideth the horse upon which he sitteth, to answer the purposes of his providence; we may easily conceive, that under his superintendence the thing may be accomplished; though, how it is accomplished must always remain an unfathomable mystery."

In a strictly logical and philosophical sense, we may justly quote another passage to shew that, where the mystery defied the author's powers, he was, at least, well disposed to guess at conclusions pertaining to his task, as in a former case he proved himself ignorant of geology, while he arraigned some of its clearest principles.

"There is (he states) so close a connexion between the fleas, the pupiparous insects, and the two-winged flies, that it will be best to consider them under one head. The former of these, the fleas, the mosquitoes or gnats, and the horse-flies, all suck the blood of man, as well as that of beast or bird. The wonderful

strength and agility of the flea are well known, and it appears to have been endowed with those faculties by its Creator, to render its change of station from one animal to another, and means of escape, more easy; and though the bite of mosquitoes, and other blood-suckers, is, at certain times of the year and in certain climates, an almost intolerable annoyance, yet, doubtless, some good end is answered by it; with regard to cattle, it is evident that, while they are suffering from the attacks of these blood-letters, their feeding is more or less interrupted; a circumstance which may be attended by beneficial effects to their health; and probably even to man, the torment he experiences may be compensated, in a way that he is not aware of, on account of which, principally, a wise Physician prescribed the painful operation, and furnished his chirographical operators with the necessary and indeed most curious knives and lancets."

We must now, however, finish with one or two extracts more brief, but exemplifying some of the author's ideas. He thinks—and he quotes the Proteus in proof, that there may be "a subterranean metropolis for the Saurian, and perhaps other reptiles, will not be deemed so improbable and startling as it may at the first blush appear; at the same time, I would by no means be thought to contend that none of these animals are extinct, but solely that all may not be so, and that their never having been found in a recent state may have arisen from the peculiar circumstances of their situation."

His theory respecting the various races of man is also rather startling. He holds that the three great divisions of Caucasian, Mongol, and Negro, sprung from the three sons of Noah. "Supposing Babel or Babylon to have been, so to speak, the centre of irradiation—how easy was the transit for Ham's descendants into Africa by the Isthmus of Suez; into Europe, the path was still more open for those of Japhet; and as the stream of population spread to the east, the passage to America was not difficult to those who had arrived at Behring's Straits." Certes, to be of one family, that of father Noah, we cannot say that the family likeness has been preserved: Shem's issue remaining Tartar in Asia, while Ham's were broiled black in Africa, and Japhet's bleached white in Europe, and turned red again in America. This is more extraordinary than in the earliest days, when the world, as he expresses it, was "peopled with animals."

We trust, that in speaking of this work occasionally in a sportive tone, we have not induced any notion that it is itself superficial, or unworthy of the best regards of the public. On the contrary, it is one of high merit in its own line, and replete with interesting information; the results of immense reading of the best authors on natural history, and of diligent and well-directed study. Justly may the writer conclude:—

"In this enumeration and history of the principal tribes of the animal kingdom, we have traced in every page the footsteps of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness. In our ascent from the most minute and least animated parts of that kingdom to man himself, we have seen in every department that nothing was left to chance, or the rule of circumstances, but every thing was adapted by its structure and organisation for the situation in which it was to be placed, and the functions it was to discharge; that, though every being, or group of beings, had separate interests and wants, all were made to subserve to a common

purpose, and to promote a common object; and that, though there was a general and unceasing conflict between the members of this sphere of beings, introducing apparently death and destruction into every part of it, yet that by this great mass of seeming evil, pervading the whole circuit of the animal creation, the renewed health and vigour of the entire system was maintained. A part suffers for the benefit and salvation of the whole; so that the doctrine of the sufferings of one creature, by the will of God, being necessary to promote the welfare of another, is irrefragably established by every thing we see in nature; and further, that there is an unseen hand directing all to accomplish this great object, and taking care that the destruction shall in no case exceed the necessity."

Stanley; a Tale of the Fourth Century. 3 Vols. London, 1835. Chapman and Hall.

THE influx of works of fiction at the present time, forces us to be satisfied with saying of this novel, that it is a well-wrought historical narration, in which Richard III. is the tyrant of Shakespeare, and Perkin Warbeck and many other personages, whose names are familiar to our readers, figure in appropriate actions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sacred Classics, Vol. XIX. Vicesimus Knox's Christian Philosophy.—A work too generally known and appreciated by the Christian, to need more than an announcement from us in its new and convenient form.

Robuck's British Wine-Maker and Domestic Brewer (Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall)—has, by so speedily reaching a second edition, fully justified our comments in its commendation. A more useful book on these economic subjects, indeed, could scarcely be consulted, and the practice which makes perfection in other things will be found a capital guide in home-made wines, and wholesome beer.

Sir W. Scott's Prose Works, Vol. XV.: Life of Napoleon, Vol. VIII. (Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whittaker.)—Brings us to the eve of the battle of Waterloo; and is embellished with a good portrait of Napoleon by Graves, after Steuben, and a vignette of Fontainebleau after Turner.

Magazine of Domestic Economy, No. I. (Orr and Smith.)—To teach people how to keep house, market, garden, amuse themselves, &c. &c. &c. It appears to be a useful compilation; but some of the tables are of so changeable a nature that it would be a great mistake to rely on them for coaches, packets, &c.

The Young Queen; a Tale. 3 vols. (Cochrane and Co.)—A tale of which the less the critic says the better. It is a strange farago, somewhat resembling the adventures of the Duchesse of Berry; but such a jumble that we must decline its further acquaintance.

The Mirror, Vol. XXV. (Limbird.)—The half year's No. of this popular miscellany, from January to June, collected into the usual volume, to which a portrait of Southey is prefixed; we have only to repeat that, as it is the oldest, it continues steadily to be, for prints, selections, and original matter, the best of the periodical publications of the class to which it belongs.

The Standard Novels, Vol. XXXVI.: The Parson's Daughter. (London, Bentley; Edinburgh, Bell and Bradburn, Dublin, Cunningham.)—Theodore Hook's popular tale, in which wit and nature are equally displayed in a delightful manner, and characters delineated with a masterly hand, is here presented in a cheap form, though embellished with two very clever illustrations by Cawse, and engraved by J. W. Cook. A more agreeable volume cannot belong to the standard set.

The Wife; or, Women as they Are; a Domestic Drama. 12mo. pp. 84. (London, Longman and Co.)—Women as they are, are well enough; and yet this drama, notwithstanding several illustrations by G. Cruikshank, is bad enough. The originality of the following passage may speak for all the common-places of the rest: a lady having asked, is it a weakness to talk of love, the lover answers,—

"The very mention petrifies my heart;
And, as the chilling air drives a young chick
That thoughtlessly had ventured forth alone,
And makes it quickly seek a safe retreat
Under the shelter of the parent bird;
So my poor heart, if it but feels Love's breath,
Retires into its case of adamant,
And bids defiance to the urchin's power."

This image baffle Bannagher! We have heard it said of infants that their hearts "crowd"; but such a little cock-a-doodle of a heart as this fair damsel's, we never heard of afore.

History of England, &c., by Miss C. A. Davies. Pp. 360. (London, Souter; Hatchard and Son.)—The work of a

young author, and well devised for the use of young persons. By way of question and answer, the leading events of our history, from the period of the Reformation, are concisely yet clearly unfolded; and poetical extracts give an airy pleasantness to the detail of facts.

Biblical Cabinet, No. XX. Pp. 332. Edited by T. Clarke. (London, Rivingtons; Dublin, Curry, jun., and Co.)—This volume contains several remarkable philological essays, translated from the German of Storr and Kengstenberg, illustrative of difficult passages in the Scriptures. They display great learning, and are full of curious research.

Inner British Youth's Reader. Pp. 525. (London, Limbird.)—A well-constructed school-book, for spelling, reading, and general instruction.

Monthlies.—*The Architectural Magazine, XVII., the Arboretum Britannicum, VII., Encyclopædia of Gardening, XX., the Gardener's Magazine, LXIV.,* continue to do credit to Mr. London's talent, information, and industry. *The Agricultural and Industrial Magazine, No. XVIII.,* still advocates the cause of the agriculturist; and *Paston's Horticultural Register, No. XLVII.,* fully maintains its useful practical character.

Small Books.—*Early Impressions, by a Lady.* (Limbird.)—Simple tales of moral and religious instruction. *The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement, XXXIV.* (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A concise biography of the celebrated Capt. Cook, and a colloquy descriptive of the mechanism of the lock. *Social Evils, &c. VIII.,* by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Entitled the "Leasehold Farm"; and, like all Mr. Taylor's productions, eminently calculated to check vice, to encourage contentment, and to enforce a pious reliance upon a supreme and merciful power. It shows how perseverance overcomes prejudice, and how we may lead our fellow creatures to their own benefit by judicious means. *The Student's Cabinet Library, Nos. I, II, III, IV, V.* Edited by T. Clark. (Simpkin and Marshall; Hathers; and Adams.)—A collection of tracts, re-edited in a cheap form, and well deserving the name of useful. *Hints on the Use of the Eyes,* are good. *On Geology and Revealed Religion,* in our opinion, takes an erroneous view of the subject when it challenges the science with infidelity and atheism. *Channing on National Literature,* is a valuable reprint. *Negri's History of Modern Greece; Hæthory; and (V) Prof. Robinson's Concise View of Education in German Universities,* intelligent and sensible. *A Treatise on Sir-Card Crabbage,* by L. F. Bond, (Hurst), may prevent family or other disputes where this game is played, by settling its rules, and deciding the points on which differences might arise.

Rogers' Poetical Works, Part V. (London, Moxon.)—Embellished as heretofore in an exquisite style, this part concludes a beautiful publication. *Datur horn quieti!*

A History of Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, from the most Authentic Sources, by Cyrus Redding. 2 small vols. (London, Whittaker and Co.)—These volumes continue the series which formed two vols. of *Consular's Miscellany*, and were, and are, extremely popular. From the distinct character of the narratives, however, they are equally a separate publication; the design and interest of which do not depend on any preceding work. Of them we may truly say that fiction never conceived adventures more remarkable, nor suffering more touching and heroic. Mr. Redding has selected with much discrimination; and the result is a variety of circumstance, courage, endurance, escape, and tragic conclusion, which places human conduct in a multitude of lights to secure the deepest attention of the general reader, and the earnest consideration of the philosophic observer.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MR. VIGORS in the chair.—Among the individuals elected into the Society at the last monthly meeting there were upwards of a dozen noblemen and M. P.'s. The number of persons who visited the gardens in June was nearly 42,000. The council had purchased during the past month India bonds to the amount of 1000*l.* The report stated the intention of the council to make an additional inclosure in the gardens for servants, in order to lessen the inconvenience arising from the too crowded state of the walks, especially on Sunday. Professor Coleman, of the Veterinary College, made some observations in reference to the great extent of sickness and mortality among the animals, amounting last year to 128 deaths, and only 148 recoveries. He called upon the council to adopt some better means of ventilating the menageries, so that no animal should be obliged to breathe the same air twice, but always to have a fresh and sufficient supply; easily, in his opinion, to be secured, without affecting the proper temperature. At a recent meeting for scientific business, Mr. Curtis communicated a curious paper on a species of moth found inhabiting the galls of a

plant, near Monte Video. The galls in question were collected by Mr. Earle (who accompanied Capt. Fitzroy in H. M. S. Beagle), in the month of December, about fifteen miles westward of the town, on a sort of underwood shrub, which Mr. David Don, on the examination of the small branches, and of a single leaf, thinks may probably be a species of *Celastrus*. Of the figures in illustration of this paper, exhibited at the meeting, one represents a branch supporting two of the galls, which are sometimes clustered five or six together. They arise where the attachment of leaves or flowers is indicated; and are, therefore, most probably produced by the transformation of the buds themselves, acted on by the stimulus of the insect secretions. On the side of each gall is a round aperture, with an operculum accurately fitted to it, which may easily be picked out with the point of a pen-knife. This operculum is equally convex on its outer surface with the rest of the gall, and is of the same thickness; but its internal diameter is less than that of its external surface, which forms a broader rim. Around the orifice, the margin of the gall is thickened, and a little raised. Within each of the entire galls was found a pupa attached to the base by its tail, with its head close to the operculum, which, it should seem, gives way by a slight expansion or elongation of the pupa when just ready to hatch, and the cast skin is left sticking in the passage. The author observes, that he was very much surprised to find, on examination, that the pupæ contained in these galls belonged, not to the *Hymenoptera*, but to the *Lepidopterous* order: an occurrence hitherto almost unprecedented. Then follow the characters of the insect *Caput parvum, &c.* From the stoutness of the body, the author is inclined to refer the moth to the *Tortricidæ*: if belonging to *Pyralidæ* or *Crambidæ*, its palpi should be more strongly developed; but neither they nor the maxillæ were discoverable.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY.—Mr. Hope, president, in the chair.—Various donations of books were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors. Letters were read, and members admitted. Several collections of exotic insects were exhibited, and observations made by the exhibitors upon their respective peculiarities. Amongst them was particularly noticed a large number recently collected in the Bara Tonga islands, in the South Pacific ocean, by Mr. Nightingale, who informed the meeting, that one of the species belonging to the family of the walking-stick insects (*Phasmidæ*) was so numerous in certain seasons, and committed such extensive ravages upon the cocoa-nut (which forms the principal support of the natives), that orders were issued by the chiefs for their destruction. Some beautiful and remarkable insects from Sierra Leone, belonging to the Natural History Society of Belfast, were also exhibited. Mr. J. G. Children called the attention of the meeting to the destruction of the pine-apple, by the *coccus bromelia*, a small apterous insect, which infests it in immense profusion, so as to become a perfect pest. Specimens of the fruit were exhibited by him from the stoves of Sir John Lubbock, the heads of which were almost covered with a white cottony secretion, in the midst of which the eggs and young of the *coccus* are deposited. A peculiarity observable in this and other species of insects infesting hot-houses, was noticed, viz. that their production is not annual, as in the out-door species, but continuous, thereby occasioning greater obstacles against the application of remedies. The subject

was discussed at great length by various members, by whom several remedies were suggested: and it was considered sufficiently important, in a practical point of view, to form the matter for one of the prize essays of the Society. The conclusion of Mr. Templeton's description of *Crus-tacea* from the Mauritius, was read.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, July 2d.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—C. Thorp, Archdeacon of Durham, Grand Compounder.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. M. Prower, Wadham College, Grand Compounder; W. J. Birch, New Inn Hall; J. F. R. Hill, Trinity College; Rev. J. Hill, Oriel College; Rev. J. Hamilton, Pembroke College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. J. Foulkes, Jesus College, Grand Compounder; R. P. Hartopp, Grand Compounder, J. Dodson, Christ Church; R. J. Spranger, Fellow, J. T. Bond, Exeter College; R. Stephens, Magdalen Hall; C. Hinxman, Balliol College.

The degree of Doctor in Medicine, by diploma, was conferred on J. Abercrombie, Esq. Fellow of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and first physician to the king in Scotland, and J. C. Prichard, Esq. of Bristol, F.R.S. and some time of Trinity College.

The subject of the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, for the next year, is "Alexander ad Indum."

At the Commemoration, July 1, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred upon Nicholas Carliale, Esq. F.R.S. and Sec. A.S. &c. &c.; and Professor Chalmers, of the University of Edinburgh.

At the same time the following gentlemen of the University of Cambridge were admitted *ad eundem*:—

Rev. W. C. Hughes, M.A. of Corpus Christi College; Rev. J. Lafont, M.A. of Emmanuel College; Rev. W. Wales, M.A. of Catharine Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.—The following prizes were adjudged:—

Members' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts.—E. T. Vaughan, B.A. Christ's College; T. B. Paget, B.A. Trinity College; Subject, "De fide historica recte aestimanda."

Members' Prizes for Undergraduates.—J. S. Mansfield, Trinity College; J. I. Smith, Trinity College; Subject, "Utrum recte judicaverit Cicero iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefendam esse?"

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Ox Saturday, Sir A. Johnston in the chair.—Members were elected. The paper read was entitled, "A narrative of a voyage from Singapore to the western coast of Borneo, in the year 1834, by George Earl, Esq." This voyage was undertaken, we are informed, with a view to open a trade with the Chinese colonies, on the island of Borneo. Mr. Earl then proceeds to state:—"The Dutch have two small settlements on the coast; one at Sambas, in lat. 1° 25' N.; the other at Pontiana, lat. 0° 2' S. being about ninety miles apart. The country between these two settlements is very rich in gold and diamond mines; and has been for many years in the possession of a strong colony of Chinese, who have kept themselves independent, notwithstanding many attempts of the Dutch to get possession of their mines. The Dutch, however, being masters at sea, prohibit the Chinese from carrying on any trade on the coast, except at Sambas and Pontiana, making them pay heavy duties for every thing imported or exported. But the object of Mr. Earl's voyage was to open a direct trade with Sinkawan, the principal seaport town of the Chinese. His cargo consisted chiefly of opium, tea, and piece goods; and he was provided with two interpreters, one who understood the Tartar dialect spoken there, the other to interpret it to him in Malay. He left Singapore on the 1st of March. On the 12th made land to the westward of Point Batirblat, in lat. 0° 45' N. The next day cast anchor, and, in the long boat, entered a creek on the island, that brought them into a river, which they learned was called Songy Kyah. Having ascertained that the river leading to Sinkawan was seven miles further to the northward, he weighed, and proceeded thither; and on his arrival met with

two prows, which proved to be Dutch cruisers. The commander of these vessels tried all he could to induce Mr. Earl not to go up the river, but did not use any force, although it was, perhaps, his duty to have done so; and he had sixty men under him, while Mr. Earl had only twelve. Seeing Mr. Earl determined to proceed, he said he would accompany him, and took a seat in Mr. Earl's boat. They soon reached the town of Sinkawan. Mr. Earl went to the court house, where the Chinese magistrate resided; stated to him his mission; and requested to know whether he would trade with him. While the authorities were considering what reply to make, our author inspected the town. Sinkawan is a long narrow street of thatched, wooden houses; the front room of most of them being a shop for the sale of provisions, &c. There are several houses for smoking opium, which in some respects strongly reminded him of our public houses. The court house is detached from the town, and is surrounded with a low turf wall, near the gate of which some long jingals are planted. On re-entering the court house, Mr. Earl was informed by the authorities, that they could not, on their own responsibility, let him trade with the town; but if he would wait a few days, they would send for instructions from the Chinese governor, who lived at Montrado, about thirty-five miles in the interior. Mr. Earl, however, decided upon proceeding to Sambas, which he reached in a few days. The entrance of Sambas river is in lat. 1° 25' N., and is about a mile broad at the mouth; it continues navigable for ships of considerable burden for 200 miles, and probably for more. He was informed that it was navigable for canoes till within two days' walk of Borneo Proper; but, he says, the Malays are not always to be credited. The town of Sambas is situated on a small river, which joins the main branch, about fourteen miles from the mouth. The Dutch have been in possession of this fort about eight years; before that time it was a complete nest of pirates. The government establishment consists of a resident, a surgeon, two officers, and about forty soldiers, half of whom are Europeans. Mr. Earl, the day after his arrival, called upon the rajah of Sambas, or, as he is called by his own people, the sultan. He is the farmer of the opium, which is consumed in the district, no other person being allowed to sell it. Indeed, it is almost his only revenue; for, although the gold mines are within his territory, they are in the hands of the Chinese, who greatly exceed the Malays in number. A few years ago, the Chinese had completely the upper hand, which induced the rajah to invite the Dutch to settle there, and take him under their protection. But it has turned out much the same to him; for, although he is nominally the head of the government, he can do nothing without the resident's permission. The houses of the town are miserable wood buildings; most of them are built on floats, moored to large posts in the river. The rajah's dwelling is of the same materials as the others, but larger. Mr. Earl found him seated on a mat, with a number of his pangarans, or petty rajahs, around him. He appeared to be about fifty, but being an inveterate opium-smoker, might look much older than he really was. He was very inquisitive about the English. Mr. Earl left him without coming to any terms as to the trading, it being the rajah's custom to sleep over every affair of importance. Opium-smoking seems to be the prevailing vice here; many of the Malays, it was evident, had their constitutions

broken down by it, but it does not seem to have the same effect on the Chinese, although they equally indulge in it. Borneo is famous for ourang outangs. Mr. Earl went in search of one which had been seen near the town, but was unsuccessful in the pursuit. The natives say that many of these animals are seven feet high, but that it is almost impossible to take an old one. The surgeon at the fort had a young one, about eight months' old, which was nearly as helpless as an infant; and, when lying on the ground at a few yards' distance, could not be distinguished from a negro child. Monkeys are exceedingly numerous. These, with badgers and pigs, were the only wild animals seen; and domestic ones are very scarce. Sheep and horses are unknown; indeed, they would be useless, as there are no pastures for the one, or roads for the other. Rice is the principal food of the natives; but for this they are dependent on Java. They support themselves chiefly by collecting gold dust. They are decidedly a maritime people, and were formerly the carriers of this part of the east. The Dyaks are the aboriginal inhabitants, and are a totally distinct race from the Malays, who look upon them with great contempt. These tribes are very expert with the blow-pipe, through which they blow small arrows, and which, in time of war, are poisoned. The Dyaks of the north have retained all their old customs—one is particularly barbarous. Before a young man can marry he must present his wife with the head of a man cut off with own hand! On the north-west coast of Borneo there is another people, the Lanuns, who are a kind of seagipsy, living entirely on the water in prows of from thirty to forty tons burden. In the south-west monsoons they spread themselves over the sea in small fleets, for the purposes of piracy. They attack any vessel or prow they think they can master, taking care that the odds are greatly in their favour, and never less than ten to one. At Sambas, the chief revenue of the Dutch arises from a monopoly of salt, which they import from the island of Madura. Gold dust and diamonds are the only exports. After a great deal of trouble, Mr. Earl at last got permission from the resident to dispose of the remainder of his cargo at Sinkawan, for which place he sailed on the 15th of April, and arrived there on the 18th. The conclusion of the paper was reserved for the meeting, on Saturday next.

SALT'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S nine days' sale of these interesting remains, which ended on Wednesday, having naturally attracted the attention of scholars, antiquaries, and the public in general, we have made a point of copying a few of the most striking articles from the catalogue, with their prices and destination.

Lor. 23. A statue of Osiris, with a roll of papyrus at the back, 2l. 2s.

66. A necklace of thirty-nine large beads of bright blue porcelain, fastened with gold, 14l. 10s.—Thebes. Mr. Hawkins (who bought throughout for the British Museum.)

74. An agate cylinder, engraved, representing a Persian king in a triumphal car, shooting at a lion, 21l.—Lower Egypt. Mr. Hawkins.

84. A curious altar of eleven pieces, with a line of hieroglyphics on each piece, 48l. 6s. Mr. Hawkins.

133. Statue of a kneeling female in calcareous stone, sixteen inches high, the only statue that has been found as yet in the city of Aethiops, Edsiof, 29l. 8s. Lord Prudhoe.

149. Mummy of a small child, in case, 36l.—150. Mummy of a female of high quality, in case, 105l. Mr. Hawkins. The latter was beautifully ornamented; and was represented externally with many rings on her fingers and thumbs.

283. A papyrus in hieroglyphic character, highly orna-

mented with figures of divinity, &c., 1688.—Thebes.

Mr. Stevens.

388. The mummy of a priest, 154. 15s.

343. A pair of eyes, set in bronze, taken from a mummy,

6. 8s.—Memphis. Mr. Rogers.

351. A scarabeus of lapis lazuli, set in a gold ring, 5s.—

Mr. Cohen.

367, 359, 402. Curious bronze statues from Thebes:

small sums.

403. An offertory, containing twenty-six pieces from a

tomb in Abydos, 422. 5s. Mr. Hawkins.

404. A water bottle and bowl from the same tomb,

10. 10s. Mr. Cuetron.

405. A King's chamber, silver and alloy handle, 522. 5s.

—Thebes. Mr. Hawkins.

409. A dagger, silver and ivory handle, 257. 10s. Mr.

Cuetron.

413. A female mummy, in a case of composition, 174.

513. The model of a boat, as represented in a funeral

procession, 77. 4s.

514. Another nearly similar model, 82.

515. Model of an Egyptian house, with court-yard, 84.

The above three lots are all from the same tomb, and

were purchased by Mr. Hawkins.

580. A Græco-Egyptian male mummy, 134. 5s. Mr.

Hawkins.

659, 661, 662, 664. Various and curious sets from the

tombs of Thebes. Mr. Hawkins.

722. A Græco-Egyptian mummy, 4. 10s. Mr. Pettigrew.

723. A wooden sarcophagus, 107. 10s. Mr. Pettigrew.

724. A solid silver statue of Jupiter Ammon, 84 inches

high, 1054. Mr. Hawkins.

822. A papyrus from Thebes, in Hieratic characters,

12. 12s. Mr. Payne.

827, 828. Two rolls of papyrus from Thebes; and 829,

a perfect papyrus in Hieratic character, beautifully

figured in black, 917. Mr. Fentall.

836. A statue kneeling, in basalt, 13 inches high, from

the temple of Bubastes, in Lower Egypt, 600. Sir C.

Greville.

839. The bust of a colossal statue of Rameses the Great,

in hard calcareous stone, 1007. Mr. Hawkins.

872. The mummy of a royal personage in two cases, a

very fine specimen, 3204. 5s. Mr. Rogers.

927. A painted box, with hieroglyphs on the cover,

204. 5s.—Thebes. Lord Prodhoce.

954. A Greek epistolary papyrus, 354.—Memphis. Mr.

Hawkins.

1078. A small figure of a monkey, partly engraved,

partly covered with gold, 4.—Thebes. Mr. Rogers.

1084. A mirror of mixed material, with an ebony handle,

in bas relief, 291.—Memphis. Lord Prodhoce.

1125. A Græco-Egyptian male mummy, 271. Mr.

Stevens.

1169. Mummy of a dancing girl, 281. 5s. Mr. Hawkins.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

31st day's sale 596 11 6 6th day's sale 1786 10 6

32d 989 16 0 7th 736 17 6

33d 539 0 6 8th 837 0 0

34th 628 16 0 9th 606 6 0

40th 544 19 6 Total .. 7168 18 6

The catalogue of another sale of Messrs.

Sotheby (announced for the week after next),

presents us with some remarkable historical and

literary lots. Some of these must interest our

readers. *Ex. gr. of autographs:—*

Three Letters from Sir Thomas Tipping to Lord

Ablington, 1683-1688.—One of these letters contains an

authentic account of the defeat of the Duke of Mon-

mouth, received from the mouth of Colonel Oglethorpe

immediately after the battle. The letter from the Hague

gives an excellent view of the then state of Holland, its

relations and dependencies; and contains the following

strong prophetic anticipation of William's advent to the

throne of England:—"If we look back to the Prince of

Orange's great-grandfather, Prince William and Admiral

Coligny, we find him descended from the best of Pro-

testants and the greatest of generals: Why may we not

hope that he is destined by fate to rescue Europe from

the yoke of Popery, and to revenge the murders of those

two great men upon the Romish party? What might we

not expect from him if Providence should place him at

the head of a people who are the natural enemies of

France, and that have wanted, for many years, neither

hearts nor hands, but a prince that would join with them

in expressing their resentments?"

Fourteen Letters from the Earl of Lindsay, Lord

Chamberlain, to Lord Ablington, in 1684, 1685.—These

are private and confidential letters, and contain details of

current events and court intrigues highly important to

the elucidation of the secret history of the times, upon

the spirit of which they throw more light than official

documents or state papers.

Lord Danby to Lord Norreys, 11 January, 1682—

soliciting his interest with Judge Holloway:—"I have

found by too undeniable experience, that the Judges are

more influenced by personal friendships and in-

terests, than by the law, which in their chambers they do

all confess they have none to keep me indefinitely in

prison without trial or bail, but yet on the bench they

speak by other books than those they study in their

chambers."

The Earl of Bath to Lord Norreys, April 16, 1681.

—Proposal for the sale of the province of New Jersey, a

country almost as large as England, belonging to the late

Sir George Carteret, for the small sum of between 5000

and 6000.

An Anonymous Letter to the Earl of Ablington,

dated December 8, 1688—giving private information of

the progress of the revolution, and King James's appear-

ance only a few days before his flight.—"The King is

much divided upon his 3 Councils. These councils so

distract his Majesty, that he knows not which to take;

one while he is for the Popish advice, and then he orders

the drums to beat up for volunteers; another while he is

full of fear, and then he orders the Priests and Papists to

be gone; but is so confused that he looks pitifully, takes

no rest, and lies away strangely. I pray God direct him

to see his own and the good of the nation."

And, perhaps, still more interesting matter

for literary men will be found among the pa-

pers of the late Bishop of Dromore, and now

brought to the hammer. Of these "Percy

relics" we select the following lots:—

Sixty Letters of Dr. James Grainger, from 1756 to

the time of his death, December 46, 1766; with other

Letters from branches of his family, to the year 1777.—

These letters are highly interesting, inasmuch that Bishop

Percy submitted his literary productions, previous to

their publication, to the friendly criticism of Dr.

Grainger, and vice versa. Dr. Grainger to Bishop Percy.—

May 30, 1758, contains Dr. Grainger's critical observations

on Dr. Percy's translation of Ovid's Heroical Epistles.—

Jan. 10, 1759, refers to Dr. Smollett's Criticisms on his

translation of Tibullus, wherein he says, "Smollett has

been at it in the Critical Review. He has a personal pique

to me, which, upon this occasion, has betrayed him into

many false criticisms, delivered in very illiberal ex-

pressions. My friend strongly desires me to express him,

to which I have no other objection than the entering the

lists with so unmanly an adversary. Perhaps, how-

ever, I may give him a drubbing, which, if I stoop to do,

he shall remember it."

Sixty Letters of the Rev. Dr. Michael Lort, from

1781 to 1791, dated from Lanthorn Palace and Saville

Row.—These letters are peculiarly interesting; they

relate to the political state of parties during the adminis-

tration of that period; as well as criticisms on general

literature, and publications of the day.—Feb. 25, 1783.—

"Lord Shelburne is no longer premier. It is easier to

pull down than build up. He is blamed, in the first place,

for soliciting the approbation of Parliament, and in the

next for applying to Charles Fox than to Lord North for

a coalition. The latter has made a public declaration

against all reform of the constitutional representation in

Parliament, &c.—April 2, 1783. Lord North sent for to

B. House, and full power given him to form an adminis-

tration. North and Fox secretaries of state, &c.—Feb.

28. Cherries bought by the Grocers' Company to-day

for 2s. 6d. a-piece, to treat Mr. Billy Pitt, on a supposition

that he will be more willing to reform the constitution

than Fox and North.—April 3. Speaks of the test act and

disenters' marriage bill. - - -

"Lo, Surrey's Earl that chapel quits,

Where priests dull masses chant,

And in St. Stephen's Chapel sits

A zealous protestant."

"Should he be called, by heaven's decree,

The upper house to enter,

A further reformation—

His Grace will turn dissenter."

A Letter of Bishop Percy to Lord Petre's Letter to

Bishop Harewood, says, "I write quits, new

to me." This relates to a robbery committed by the Arabs

on Whaley and Captain More, on his travels to Jerusa-

lem: the baggage was found lying on the ground opened,

but not a single article had been touched; for the first

article that presented itself to the Mussulmen was a "cold

ham."

There are many other very curious letters

and documents; account of Ritson's rejection

by the Society of Antiquaries; nearly a hundred

critical letters by Dr. Robert Anderson (author

of "the Bee," editor of the "British Poets");

half as many by Malone; and many by Arch-

deacon Nares, Dr. Ledwick, the Irish historian,

George Steevens, Pinkerton, Paley (whose near

approach to a mitre is described), Boswell, Sir

W. Musgrave, and others.

It is worthy of remark, that in commissions

of 1424 and 1435, respecting the English troops

in France, Sir John Fastolf is named as grand

master of the Regent Duke of Bedford's house-

hold; and Will Pistail and R. Bardouff, as

artillerymen, under the Earl of Arundel.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY Marylebone Literary and Sci-

entific Institution, 8½ P.M.

Mr. Taylor on Mineral Veins.

THURSDAY Western Literary, 8½ P.M.
Mr. Sturgeon (and the week fol-
lowing) on Electro-magnetism.
SATURDAY Royal Asiatic, 2 P.M.*

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Little Red-Riding-Hood. Painted by Edwin Landseer, R.A.; engraved by John H. Robinson. Moon.

FREQUENTLY as this young heroine of the nursery has been the subject of the pencil and the graver, we do not think she was ever more interestingly treated than in the present instance. The infantile grace and simplicity, and the cherubic expression of Mr. Landseer's *Little Red-Riding-Hood* (which were noticed in the *Literary Gazette* at the period of the exhibition of the picture), have been most faithfully and skilfully re-produced by Mr. Robinson. It is a fascinating, and we are sure will prove a popular, little print.

MUSIC.

MUSIC, AND MUSICAL UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

ON Wednesday a concert was given by M. Sudre at the King's Concert Room, in which Balfe and Ivanoff sang Donizetti's duet "Voglio dir" with much effect, as did M. Lablache and M. F. Lablache, the comic one from *Il Matrimonio*. A solo on the flute by M. Cottignies also pleased us greatly, as did some French comic songs, by M. Lanza, and a grand duetto, "God save the King" with variations, violin and violoncello. The latter instrument in particular was admirably played.

But the grand novelty of the day was M. Sudre's lecture explanatory of a universal musical language, of which he claims to be the inventor. Without witnessing as well as hearing this system exemplified, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of it, without writing at great length. Recommending personal attendance at any future lectures to the curious, we shall merely advert to a few points. The practicability and important utility of M. Sudre's plan, called the *Telephony*, are sustained by several official reports, signed by a number of names highly esteemed in the French schools of science and the arts. A committee of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts vouches

"That the author has perfectly attained the aim he had in view—that of creating a real musical language. They are also of opinion, that to offer men a new method of communicating their ideas to each other, and of transmitting them at great distances, even during the most profound darkness, would be rendering an essential service to society; and that, in the military science particularly, the use of this language might, in certain cases, be of the greatest utility, and serve as a night telegraph, when the different corps of an army find it impossible to transmit to each other the necessary orders for the execution of their different movements."

A report to the minister of war confirms this, and adds the following anecdotes:—

"At the battle of Bussaco, in Portugal, the attack made by our troops failed, in consequence of a division, whose march was arrested by a deep chasm, being unable to give immediate information of the circumstance to the other divisions, from which it was separated by the abrupt windings of the mountain, although they could distinctly hear the military instruments. It was, also, in consequence of the difficulty of communicating promptly and directly in a mountainous country, that the attack of our troops failed at Forroren, in Spain, in 1813, when the French army marched upon Pampeluna, to deliver this city blockaded by the English."

A report to the minister of marine says:—

"The committee have ascertained the rapidity with

* This is the last of the Seasonal Meetings of the principle Societies, and we have only to notice, that the Linnean and Horticultural meet throughout the year on the first and third Tuesdays of each month—the Zoological the first Thursday of every month, and the second and fourth Tuesday for scientific business—and the Entomological the first Monday monthly.

which orders can be transmitted by means of the Telephony, to a distance of 13,000 feet. For instance: it only required two minutes to transmit from one point to another, the distance being 9000 feet, three orders, taken from the book of signals. The experiments made on board, with ships under sail, have confirmed the judgment of the committee."

And the Royal Institute, referring to the Telephony, which came under its notice in 1828, and has since been improved by M. Sudre:—

"This method is alphabetical; and, as he can represent all the letters of a word, he is enabled to express all the words of a language, and thus express all our ideas. As the signs he employs are borrowed from music, it is, in the first place, evident that they may consist either in sounds or characters; and with regard to the language of gestures, it also fulfils this condition, as one hand represents the lines of the staff, and the other supplies the signs of the notes. A twofold object may even be attained by this language of gestures. It can be made to address itself both to the sight and to the touch, and, finally, it can be made available, as a medium between persons who, like the blind and the deaf and dumb, have only one sense in common—that of feeling, with which they can communicate their ideas to each other. As the musical language can be expressed by any musical instrument, it comprises every distance of sound which can furnish a near communication, or command a distant one with rapidity, as briefly with the musical sounds as by speech; and it is thus possible to create a secret tongue, the mystery of which is impenetrable, and the promptitude of which must satisfy the most eager impatience. It is the same with regard to the facility of representing whole sentences by a single sign, so that this invention would also perfectly supply the place of the language of signals."

With regard to the theoretic part, your committee is of opinion that the musical language, invented by M. Sudre,—1st. Furnishes a means of communication capable of expressing all our ideas. 2d. That it is capable of being expressed by sounds, by characters, and by gestures. 3d. That it may be employed to communicate at short distances, or rapidly at long ones. 4th. That it may be employed to communicate openly, or to establish a secret correspondence. 5th. Finally, that the system of sounds is not liable, as the pronunciation of spoken languages, to change with time, and that it is essentially unalterable. That as a means of communicating rapidly, at a distance, the committee are convinced of its utility. That the Musical Language compared to the human voice, either alone, or with the assistance of the speaking trumpet, possesses infinitely more power. That not only in their present state, but also in reference to the improvements which both are susceptible of, the Musical Language must be the better method."

We have only to add, that the experiments on Wednesday shewed that a sentence, given to M. Sudre, could be communicated by him to a boy twenty paces from him, either by means of musical sounds, or the expression by the voice of the musical notes, *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*. The whole was extremely gratifying and interesting; and we trust to see more of the system developed by the ingenious inventor. "Inventor"—we use the word as assumed by M. Sudre, but the readers of our earlier volumes are aware that the subject of a universal language was frequently brought before the public in our pages, and its practicability asserted from actual demonstration. To employ musical notes in this way has, indeed, long been suggested; though we have no doubt that improvements made by M. Sudre may justly entitle him to the highest eulogy in that respect.

Of concerts we have this week only to notice that of Miss Chambers, on Friday, which we could not attend, owing to the late arrival of the invitation, but of which we heard with pleasure a very gratifying report; since no one better deserves the public support than this amiable and accomplished young lady.

We should imagine that the concert next week of Madame Corri Paltoni, Mrs. Geesin, and Mr. Card, the flute-player of the King's Theatre, will about close the busy season of these entertainments.

DRAMA.

As we guessed, the unrivalled Malibran, after playing for several last appearances, has been re-engaged, and performs for a few nights

more.—At the Haymarket on Saturday, Mr. Farren, we regret to say, was taken so ill that he was compelled to be carried from the theatre, and we add, with greater sorrow, is not yet able to resume his station. At the English Opera a melodrama from the French, called *The Father's Crime*, has been produced. Such pieces have become so like the apothecaries' bottles, red, blue, green, &c. mingled in different proportions, that we have nothing to say of this, except that Mrs. Keeley's acting is very powerful, Mr. Perkins's effective, O. Smith dry and sententious, and Miss P. Horton's affecting. The rest had little to do; the scenery, dances, &c. very pretty. Vestris has illuminated the Surrey with her presence; and, at the Victoria, the scene of Westminster Bridge, in a tragic drama, called *The Echo of Westminster Bridge*, is so extraordinary an effort of the carpenter and scene-painter, as to call forth thunders of admiration. It reaches from the foot of the lamps to the farthest back of this large stage, and is a perfect illusion. By the by, the echo is a superior one to nature; for it echoes words full of the sound of the letter *s*, as accurately as any other words whatever.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

THE AERIAL SHIP.

POSSESSING no small degree of ambition ourselves, we naturally feel considerable interest in any project tending to raise us in the world, and enable us to soar above our envying fellow-mortals. This spirit, combined with no small degree of curiosity, led us to visit, on Monday, the European Aeronautic Society's Dock, in the Victoria Road, in which lies moored the future rival of the Flying Dutchman. Attempts at flying in the air are as old almost as the human race; and, although, within the last sixty or seventy years, we have discovered the means of rising in the atmosphere, we still seem to have stuck at further progress. No successful effort has hitherto been made to steer a balloon; consequently, the practical utility of aeronautics has remained almost a dead letter. The causes of failure appear to be two; 1st, the comparing a balloon floating in the atmosphere to a ship on the water, and endeavouring to steer the former on the same principle as the latter; and, 2dly, the constant rotatory motion impressed on a spherical aërostatic machine. The first evidently proceeds from the oversight that the ship moves in two elements at the same time, namely, air and water; the sails by which it is impelled being acted on by the former, and the rudder with which it is steered, by the latter. A balloon is in only one medium, and consequently cannot be steered by any contrivance resembling a helm. The projectors of the present plan, however, very ingeniously compare their ship, floating in the single element of air, to a fish swimming in the single element of water, and their object is to imitate the latter as far as possible. In order to obtain the requisite buoyancy, they have a balloon in the form of a horizontal cylinder, terminating at each end in a cone, the dimensions of which are such as to contain about 200,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas; to this is attached a large car. It is well known that fish are enabled to ascend and descend in their native element, by means of a provision of nature called the air-bladder, which they compress or not, according as they wish to move downwards or upwards. In imitation of this, the inventors of the aerial ship have a contrivance by which they withdraw a portion of gas from the cylinders, and condense it into a pair of

iron pipes running outside the boat or car, thus rendering the whole apparatus specifically heavier, which consequently must descend: on removing the condensing force the gas expands, enters the balloon, and the whole rises. They can thus ascend or descend at pleasure. The next point to be gained is a horizontal motion; this is attempted by imitating the pectoral and ventral fins and tail of a fish; of the fins there are four pairs, two on each side, attached to a frame-work connected with the car, and moved with a windlass turned by the crew. The second obstacle, the rotatory motion, is obviated by the shape of the machine, which has the property, as it is stated, of always presenting its point to the wind. This, however, we are rather inclined to doubt.

The inventors do not profess to struggle with nature, and to attempt to move in opposition to the wind. On the contrary, they are as anxious for a favourable breeze as the seaman, and will consequently be always on the look out for one. Every one must frequently have observed opposite currents in the air, the wind on the earth's surface blowing in one direction, while the clouds are coursing each other in the reverse. The projectors then say, that though, when they may wish to start for Paris, the breeze may be blowing from the south, on rising to a sufficient altitude they will find the wind favourable, that is from the north; their greatest obstacle, however, is what sailors call a wind *a-beam*; this they would not attempt to struggle with, but await patiently a more favourable opportunity. As to the probable success of the undertaking we can say nothing, but we have our doubts; and more. Our readers may perhaps recollect the announcement of an aerial trip from Paris to London, some time in the course of last year. We believe this is the same ship.

VARIETIES.

Volcanic Remains.—Among the old lava of Etna Dr. Portal discovered, in 1813, some specular iron ore; and recently, Dr. Benedetto has found, near the same place, a mine of the same metal, disposed in large and thick laminae, containing groups of octahedral figures. The *specula* are very brilliant, and the lovers of natural history are much interested in *speculating* on these remarkable products.

Earthquake in Chili.—This earthquake, which occurred on the 20th of February, about half an hour before noon, was one of the most terrible upon record. Talcahuana and Concepcion have been utterly destroyed by it; only one house of the latter remaining to mark its site. The town of Talca, distant 190 miles from Concepcion, was also overthrown. The sea rose 33 feet above its ordinary level. The principal shocks were of long duration; two of them lasting two minutes and twenty seconds. A number of lives have been lost, and the adjacent country is rendered desolate.

New Comet.—The journal of the Two Sicilies, of June 10th, states, that Sr. Bogdanowski, director of the Royal Observatory at Breslaw, discovered a new telescopic comet on the 20th of April, in the constellation Paternus; to which, if still visible, the attention of other astronomers is directed.

Tribute to the Landers.—The foundation stone of the column to commemorate the indefatigable exertions of the brothers, Richard and John Lander, and to record the untimely fate of the former, who was murdered by the natives in his recent expedition to the Quorra, was laid at Truro, with Masonic honours, on Tuesday week. The ceremony was highly imposing.

All the respectability and wealth of Truro and the neighbouring towns were present, to witness the interesting scene.—*Provincial Journal*.

Almack's Insulted.—An insult, sufficient to provoke a national war, has just been offered to our high and aristocratic association. The Paris journals contain an announcement, that a subscription ball will take place every fortnight at Ranelagh, in the Bois de Boulogne, near Passy; which "rendezvous of fashion is the *Almack's* of Paris, but in some respects superior;" and, oh, horror! "*Tickets, 2 francs, to be had at the door!*"

T. Campbell.—We see with gratification, from the Paris papers, that our valued poet has returned in safety from his African travels, and was being fêted by the Polish Literary Association in Paris. We have the pleasure of hoping, that these travels will furnish materials for his pen, both in prose and verse.

Caligraphy and Lithography.—We have, lying before us, a large and beautiful specimen of fine writing on stone, executed by Mr. Edward Clayton, and published by Ward and Co. It is a *Memorial*, intended as a tribute of respect to the late Dr. Morrison, "the first protestant missionary to China, and founder of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca." The *Memorial* is dedicated to the London missionary society.

Mexican Antiquities, &c.—We have inspected a very interesting collection of Mexican antiquities and drawings now in London, belonging to Mr. C. Nebel (of whose exploration of Mexico, Alexander Humboldt speaks in high terms of praise), and beg to direct the notice of the curious to these specimens. Mr. Nebel proposes to publish an account of his travels in that country, where he seems to have employed his time so advantageously. Some of the articles are remarkable: such as monster-looking priests dressed in the skins of human victims, grotesque pipes, representations of various heads, African, European, Asiatic, &c. &c. The whole well worthy of attention.

H. B. Caricatures.—O'Connell as a Rock (ite) flying away with Sinbad, is one of the best yet seen. The same character as Orpheus playing to the advance of Civilisation is also good; and Lord John Russell throwing sticks at the crown and peerage (as at country fairs for gingerbread and little boxes, &c.), after having knocked down the church, India company, and corporations, is a numerous and capital group.

Surrey Zoological Gardens.—The young female orang-outang, in this collection, is an extremely interesting animal. Its eyes, and the general expression of the countenance are very mild, and almost painfully human-like. Its actions, too, partake strikingly of humanity; and the forms of the feet, paws (q. hands? !), &c. complete the close resemblance. This week a beautiful young cheetah, brought from Ceylon by Mr. Edward Power, has been added to the menagerie; and a white monkey, belonging to the same gentleman, is on its voyage to England, where, we trust, it will arrive safely.

Theatricals.—A report is in circulation, that the houses of Drury Lane and Covent Garden are about to be separated.—Mr. Bunn retaining the former. On Thursday evening Mr. Sheridan Knowles made his appearance at the Garrick Club, in "rude health," from his trip to America.

The Cuckoo.—At one spot (between Trondhjem and Christiania), elevated 3242 feet, there was no vegetation, excepting a few small shrubs and moss; yet even at this height

the cuckoo cheered us with its welcome note, by which alone was the deep silence broken. This bird has been heard even after the middle of July.—*Breton's Tour in Norway*.

Lightning.—A curious instance of the effects of lightning occurred some time since, at Grandvold; the electric fluid having struck and destroyed a church, and, at the same moment, a house six miles from it: a similar accident occurring several years afterwards to the new church and house that had been erected upon their sites.—*Ibid*.

The waters of the Seine are at a height which they scarcely reached during the winter and the rainy season. A few days ago there were only thirty inches of water, at present there are six feet.—*Paris Advertiser*.

Vesuvius throws out stones and cinders; a grand eruption is expected. Some slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt.—*Ibid*.

The *Société d'Emulation* of Abbeville have opened the tumulus, called the Butte de St. Ouen, at Noyell-sur-Mer, near the mouth of the Somme. It was found to contain about 600 skulls, piled one upon another, in the form of a cone. The lower jaw remained attached to all; and, as there were no other parts of the body, it is evident that they were interred just as they were struck from the body. The tomb is probably Celtic, and the heads those of prisoners or slaves, sacrificed to the manes of some chief. The search is to be continued, in the hope of finding the remains of the chief, or the rest of the bones of the victims.—*Ibid*.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The English and Foreign Review, No. 1. (Ridgways).—Of a highly political character, this first No. of a new quarterly periodical has just appeared. It is said to owe its existence, and some of its parts, to Lord Brougham; but be that as it may, it is a production of much ability on the side it espouses. There are eleven papers; on Poland, Russia, Corporation Reform, the British Association, Taxes on Knowledge, Church Reform, Conservatism, &c. &c.; and whatever we may think of the general plot, we must acknowledge the talents displayed in getting up the performance.

Rugby Magazine, (Pickering).—Emanating from scholars educated—or educating at Rugby school, this miscellany, both in prose and verse, does credit to their attainments and general literature. We trust it will be encouraged as it deserves by all Rugbyans, and succeed accordingly.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Mephistophiles in England; or, the Confessions of a Prime Minister, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—Plain Instructions for Overseers and Electors, in the Registration of Voters, by Wm. Henry Cooke, Esq. B.A. 18mo. 2s.—Sir T. A. Raffles' Memoirs, by his widow, new edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. bds.—Roscoe's Digest of Evidence in Criminal Cases, 2 vols. 12mo. 21s. bds.—The Churchyard Stile: being Twelve Sermons to Mechanical and Agricultural Population, by the Rev. E. W. Clarke, 8vo. 7s. bds. Knight's Unique Fancy Ornaments, 4to. 21s. cloth.—Historical Sketch of the Art of Sculpture in Wood, by R. F. Williams, 8vo. 5s.—Archbishop Usher's Answer to a Jesuit, with other Tracts on Popery, 8vo. 13s. 6d. cloth.—Very Little Tales, in Single Syllables of Three and Four Letters, First Series, square 18mo. 2s. cloth.—Character of Lord Bacon, His Life and Works, by T. Martin, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—Mudie's British Naturalist, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s. cloth.—The Village School Girl, a Tale, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Brief Remarks on the Doctrine and Discipline of the Society of Friends, by J. J. Gurney, 12mo. 2s. cloth.—Practical Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, by O. Byrne, 8vo. 4s. 6d.—Dr. James Clarke on Pulmonary Consumption, 8vo. 12s. cloth.—Robinson's Theological Dictionary, 3d edition, 8vo. 28s. cloth.—The Philosophy of Morals, by Alex. Smith, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.—Lectures on National Religion and Establishments, fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d. bds.—Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery, by J. Sidney Smith, Vol. II. 8vo. 16s. bds.—Woman as she is; and as she should be, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.—The Young Queen, a Tale, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines by A. T. are unwillingly declined. ERRATUM.—In our notices of New Music in last week's *Gazette*, p. 498, col. 3, l. 22, the name of "Merriott" was given as the composer of *Success to the Szwartzy Tribe*, instead of that of Mr. Meymott, to whom the credit is due.

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 HENRY S. SMYTH, Secretary.
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